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The North and South Carolina Republicans, 1800-1820

Triet M. Pham
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

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A New Commonwealth Votes

The North and South Carolina Republicans, 1800-1820

Using GIS to Analyze the Accuracy of Historical Consensus of
North and South Carolina Politics: 1800-- 1820

Interactive Qualifying Project submitted to the faculty of
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science
On May 19, 2015
By Triet Pham
Submitted to:
Prof. James Cocola – Project Advisor

Abstract

The Interactive Qualifying Project is the incorporation between the new techniques of digital humanities with the original methods of data collecting and organizing in order to present visual and informative presentations of the earliest years of American democracy. Using Microsoft Excel and Esri ArcGIS to organize and visualize information, our team is able to topographically display the North and South Carolina elections US House of Representatives and US census data for selected time period (from 1800 to 1820) alongside insightful demographical data player. By visualizing the “New Nation Vote” data, our team is able to analyze North Carolina and South Carolina political issues of each election result in those years. Moreover, through the detailed historical analysis of our maps, our team demonstrates the immeasurable value of digital mapping as a flexible interpretive tool to be employed within the studies of history with expansive scope.

Executive Summary

As we have known, A New Nation Votes is a voting data collection of election which started in the earliest years of American democracy, It was collected and handwritten by Philip Lampi. The collection was subsequently converted into electron archival and mounted online by the American Antiquarian Society and Tuft University Digital Collection. Therefore, the best way to analyze the voting data, is to make it become visual. By using Geographic Information System (GIS) in order to represent the voting data, it can reveal the complex relationship among observable patterns. This Interactive Qualifying Project (IQP) focuses on analyzing political issues of both North and South Carolina. It uses GIS to allows early North and South Carolina election data to be topographically displayed. This project can be used as a valuable resource to help our sponsors instruct and inform their efforts in the future projects.

By combining the digital mapping and massive studies of history and politics, this IQP demonstrates the appropriate methods that allow to create suitable digital maps which can be used in historical and political studies. During the years that Thomas Jefferson was the president, which was from 1800 to 1820, this project focused on the political issues of North and South Carolina. It mapped the voting data from the congressional districts of both North and South Carolina to make the political situation understandable. Since slavery was an important subject that was related to the political situation, the project also mapped the slavery data from the counties of both North and South Carolina. As a result, there were two different categories of map. The first categories included all the slavery maps, and the second categories included voting maps.

In South Carolina, slavery was an important factor that effected to election result. The South Carolina Republicans supported Yeoman Farmers, moreover, the cotton economy also turned them from the poor people into rich people with many slaves. Therefore, many Yeoman Farmers voted for the Republicans. On the other hand, in North Carolina, the right of free blacks people was supported by the Federalists. As a result the black people in North Carolina voted for the Federalists. By constructing and analyzing the slavery maps, the project showed the background of slavery in both North and South Carolina and how it affected political situation in both states.

Besides slavery, gerrymandering also played an important role in demonstrating the political situation in North and South Carolina. After the election in 1800, the Republicans of in both two states had an opportunity to increase their majority. They changed the boundaries of many districts in order to favor the Republican. This was called Gerrymandering. Since there were not many books talking about Gerrymandering in North and South Carolina. the projects used the voting data of North and South Carolina and mapped those election data in order to understand more specific about Gerrymandering and how it affected to the political situation in both states. As a result, voting maps not only showed the progress of Gerrymandering, but also supported many studies about Gerrymandering.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The “A New Nation Votes” databaseⁱ curated by the American Antiquarian Society (AAS) and Tufts University, contains election data between the years of 1787 to 1826 for each State of the United States during the selected year. The AAS is one of the most well respected repositories of pre 1876 documents about the United States in the world. Compiled from the handwritten notes of AAS researcher Philip J. Lampi, the voting data sets not only include vote totals for each candidate running in each Congressional Voting District in each state, but also candidate party affiliations and vote totals for counties, parishes, and towns for individual candidates. This plethora of geographic data lead the AAS to question whether geographic representations of the data collected could be created and used to interpret and illustrate the underlying factors for the election data stored.

This question lead to Daniel Boudreau and Bryan MacDonald creating and performing the project “A New Commonwealth Votes”ⁱⁱ, which tested whether a geographic information system (GIS) could be used to illustrate the data and provide insight into the underlying causes of election results.ⁱⁱⁱ Daniel Boudreau and Bryan MacDonald, created maps of Massachusetts during the U.S. House elections of 1798 and 1800, showing party victories, party percentage of votes, and additional metrics calculated from the datasets and U.S. Census data on the town, district, and county levels of Massachusetts using ArcGIS mapping software. Delving into Massachusetts’ local political history, Daniel Boudreau and Bryan MacDonald concluded that not only could the data from the “A New Nation Votes” database^{iv} be represented in a GIS effectively, but also that in doing so and comparing and contrasting the maps with the narrative of the local political history of the state provided valuable insights into the underlying issues of each election.

While “A New Commonwealth Votes” laid much of the groundwork for our project, there are some aspects of mapping the voting and location data which it did not touch upon. First, the data for Massachusetts contained the town where the vote count was recorded for almost every vote count. This is not the case for many other state datasets. Most datasets do not contain robust town records of vote totals but instead provide mostly county and district wide location data with few vote counts associated with towns. Second, the type of location information for vote counts can vary from year to year, such as a state having mostly county vote totals in one year and mostly district vote totals in another. Third, in terms of scope “A New Commonwealth Votes” solely focused on a specific state for a small number of election years. Since “A New Commonwealth Votes” has shown that maps can be viably produced and used for historical interpretation, the possibilities of taking a wider scope is possible; either by expanding the number of states mapped, or the number of election years mapped. Our project looks to address the aforementioned possibilities raised by “A New Commonwealth Votes” and to ascertain if and how the issues raised by “A New Commonwealth Votes” can be dealt with for future mapping projects under the “A New Nation Votes” project.

Our main project goal is to attempt to map both South and North Carolina for a number of U.S. House elections to broaden the scope of what has been attempted by the “A New Nation Votes” project, and to ascertain if these maps provide any insight into the relationships between geography and politics in the Carolinas. Furthermore, our project attempts to tackle the issues involved in mapping incomplete or inconsistent voting data since both the datasets for North and South Carolina contain location inconsistencies and missing data. Through calculating metrics over a larger year span than “A New Commonwealth Votes” and comparing the generated maps

of South and North Carolina for individual years and larger year spans, we will compare and contrast the geographic similarities, differences, and shifts over time in South and North Carolina.

I. BACKGROUND

A. NATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS

The critical election of 1800 marked the first time that power was peacefully transfer from one political party to another. The election was also part of a structural revolution in American politics. The victorious party led a process of democratization in the abolition of property qualifications, the formation of closer ties between representatives and constituents, the development of part organization, and the growth of popular campaigning.^v

In the years between 1800 and 1830 the United States underwent a political shift that saw the fall of the Federalist Party^{vi} and the rise and eventual split of the Republican Party into the Democrats and Whigs.^{vii} The start of this transition from Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans to Democrats vs. Whigs began in 1800 with the election of Thomas Jefferson as President. Coming into office with a majority both in the House and Senate,^{viii} Paul E. Johnson argues that Jefferson used this legislative majority alliance with himself to pursue “his vision of what the United States should be.”^{ix} With both the House and Senate supporting him Jefferson set about to “dismantle the Federalist state”^x of centralized national power^{xi} and replace it with his own system of minimized federal government.^{xii}

Further dividing the politics of the North and South was the issue of slavery. By 1800, the population was over five million; one-fifth of the population was in slavery. The growth in population raised a number of slavery. Slave population increased more rapidly than did the white population, average holdings in 1800 were only one-fifth of a slave larger than 1790.^{xiii} The invention of the cotton gin revived the institution of slavery. Because of their role in the cotton production, slaves became more valuable. Slave prices was double between 1795 and

1804.^{xiv} Further spurring the adoption of a cotton centric economic model was the deadline of 1808 for the end of the slave trade.^{xv} This deadline combined with losses of slave due to the Revolutionary War spurred southerners to import large numbers of slaves from Africa.^{xvi} After this window of importation closed the growing demand for more slaves to work in the cotton fields helped create slave trading between states^{xvii}; resulting in, as Johnson notes, “hundreds of thousands of people were torn from their communities.”^{xviii} With this destruction of slave families^{xix}, and the growth of the South’s cotton production into one of the largest industries in the world, producing “three-fourths of the world’s supply of cotton,”^{xx} the interests of the industries of the North and South, and the politics of each, were split.

B. THE DEFINITION AND HISTORY OF GERRYMANDERING IN AMERICAN POLITICS

According to Merriam-Webster, which is a creditable and important dictionary, Gerrymandering can be defined as an act of dividing (a state, school, district, etc.) into political units that give one group an unfair advantage.^{xxi} However, other sources state that the term “Gerrymandering” was inspired by a salamander-shaped district during the administration of Governor Elbridge. According to Emily Barasch, the author of *The Twisted History of Gerrymandering in American Politics*, “The origin of the word *Gerrymander* was a combination of salamander and the last name of Elbridge Gerry, who as governor of Massachusetts in 1812, signed into law a redistricting plan designed to benefit his political party.”^{xxii} However, before the term “Gerrymander” was invented, some people were already redistricting for political gain. The first Gerrymandering case happened in Virginia in 1788. During that year, Governor Patrick Henry persuaded the state legislature to redraw the fifth congressional district, which forced his Enemy-Jam Madison to run against James Moore. However, the plan failed and Madison won. According

to *James Madison: A Biography* by Ralph Louis Ketcham, the author stated, “In an attempt to exclude Madison from the House of Representatives as well, Henry, a master of the “gerrymander” long before that term had been invented, place Orange County in a Congressional district otherwise composed of counties considers heavily antifederal”.^{xxiii} As a result, The Gerrymander in Virginia failed, but it revealed the idea that if one political party had the power, they would have been able to redraw the state for the sake of them.

During the 1800s, there were many g boundary manipulations over the nation country. According to *The Rise and Development of Gerrymander* by Elmer Cummings Griffith, that from the time of the Revolution to 1812, when the term Gerrymandering was defined, there were many states that had records about manipulating the boundaries, which had the characteristics of Gerrymandering, such as Virginia, New York Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. However, although North and South Carolina also had the gerrymandering during this time period, they are not mentioned in this book. Throughout many studies of history of North and South Carolina and from maps, I believe that Gerrymandering was happened did happen in both states from in that time period, an act of the Republicans in order to gain their power in both states.

C. NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRINTING CULTURAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES

Before the election in 1800, Federalists aimed to rule over rural areas in North Carolina. They used newspapers to spread the Federalism because newspapers were one of the most effective ways to increase of knowledge among people. Their pursuit of newspapers as a means to enlighten

the people of the state was rooted in their constructions of both the nature of the people and the public sphere in which that enlightenment was to take place.^{xxiv}

In the critical election in 1800, a Republican politician, Thomas Jefferson, was elected. The result of the election made the power of the Federalist decrease seriously and reinforced the power of the Republican. In North Carolina, the end of Federalism and the rise of Republicans was further hastened by the arrival of Joseph Gales in 1799.^{xxv} He is was an editor of the Raleigh Register. Joseph Gales's newspaper, the Raleigh Register, began publication on 22 October 1799 and quickly became the leading paper in the state.^{xxvi} The idea in Gales's newspaper supported Republicanism and against Federalism. The rising of Republicanism, in fact, was dependent on Gales's newspaper. Gales's articles criticized many aspects of Federalism. On another hand, Gales triangulated his political project against not just aristocratic Federalist, but also those supposedly dangerous Jacobins and infidels below him on the social scale.^{xxvii}

2. VOTING LAWS AND FREE BLACK ISSUE

Since voting data is major driving force for our IQP, examining the voting laws of North Carolina is extremely beneficial to our project, since it provides us information on who was voting when, not just how many were voting. One interesting aspect of voting legislation during after the 1780's in North Carolina was the fact that only a poll tax was required to vote for a State lower house candidate^{xxviii}, a land requirement of 50 acres was required to vote for a candidate for the upper house.^{xxix} Furthermore, despite North Carolina having 90% of its white male population eligible to vote^{xxx}, and only requiring relatively cheap taxes to vote, North Carolina still did not have a "thoroughly democratic suffrage," for U.S. Congressional elections and state lower house

elections.^{xxxix} Despite these restrictions in 1828 North Carolina remained one of the few southern states which allowed free blacks to votes.^{xxxii}

Another interesting issue of North Carolina between 1800 and 1830 was free blacks. Starting at 7043 in 1800, the free black population of North Carolina nearly tripled by 1830 to 19575 free blacks.^{xxxiii} With no state below south Carolina containing so many free blacks John Franklin argues that the situation for free blacks in North Carolina was markedly different than in the states bordering North Carolina^{xxxiv}. One evidence that Franklin notes of this difference between the free black populations of North Carolina and the states surrounding it, is the fact that in North Carolina free blacks did not live near “urban centers”^{xxxv} as in South Carolina.^{xxxvi} The relationship between free whites and free blacks appears to be one of fear on both sides. This is evidenced both by John Franklin noting that the two main concerns of blacks in North Carolina were “obtaining” and “maintaining” “freedom”^{xxxvii} and that the free white population opinion of free blacks are visible through their definition of legal standing of free blacks, which he notes was heightened “if the slave system seemed unchallenged”^{xxxviii} and lowered when fears of revolt arose.^{xxxix} This fear of the free black population can be further seen through the laws passed barring free blacks from immigrating to North Carolina, but also the law which outlawed free black “vagrancy.”^{xl} However, despite this fear Franklin notes that restrictive laws passed on free blacks in North Carolina were passed much later than those in other southern states.^{xli} One example of this latency between North Carolina and other states is the fact that in 1804 Virginia forbade free blacks to carry guns while North Carolina created a similar law only in 1840.^{xlii} Form these facts we can see that the free black community had an impact on the political system of North Carolina.

3. GERRYMANDERING IN NORTH CAROLINA

During the Gerrymandering in 1802 in North Carolina, the Republican was able to reinforce their power and gradually replaced all the Federalists in the government. However, the Gerrymandering in North Carolina was not as successful as in South Carolina. There was no serious Republican Gerrymandering in North Carolina. During the entire redistricting process, two districts were removed in order to reduce the majority of the Federalist supporters. However, without doing that, the Republican was still able to win the next election within its old territories as in 1800. Therefore, the 1802 Gerrymandering in North Carolina did not really affect the voting result. In all the elections held from 1802, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1808 and 1810, there was not occasion on which a losing Federalist nominee would have succeeded if the district lines had remained as they were in 1800.^{xliii} As a result, the 1802 Gerrymandering helped the Republican gain their power in North Carolina, but not as much as in South Carolina.

After the Gerrymandering in 1802, there was another Gerrymandering in 1810. However, the Gerrymandering in 1810 was not big. It only created two new districts. One district was for the Republican. The other was adjusted so that there was no Federalist in the district. According to *The Southern Federalists, 1800-1816* by James H. Broussard, “Of the two existing Federalist districts, one was left alone, although the other-the Salisbury district again- was much altered to defeat the incumbent congressman”.^{xliv}

The North Carolina Gerrymanders in both 1802 and 1810 were not really effective, but they revealed the idea how Republican gained their major supporters in each district. Unlike South Carolina, where there was no district having Federalist supporters, there was still one district in North Carolina that had the most Federalist supporters in 1810. It could be seen that after 1800,

the Gerrymander in North Carolina really supported the Republican to reinforce its power and reduce the power of the Federalist. Even though the North Carolina Gerrymanders did not reflect the Republican Gerrymanders clearly, but from 1800 to 1812, there were three districts created to increase the Republican support over the country. The Republican did not become dominant in the North Carolina as quickly as in the South Carolina though the Federalist gradually lost their powers after 1800.

During the 1800s, there were many boundary manipulations over the country. According to *The Rise and Development of Gerrymander* by Elmer Cummings Griffith, from the time of the Revolution to 1812, when the term Gerrymandering was defined, there were many states that had records about manipulating the boundaries, which had the characteristics of Gerrymandering such as Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. However, although North and South Carolina also had the gerrymandering during this time period they are not mentioned in this book. Throughout many studies of history of North and South Carolina and from maps, I believe that Gerrymandering did happen in both states in that time period, as an act of the Republicans in order to gain their power in both states.

4. SLAVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA

In 1800, there were a lot of slaves in North Carolina. They lived in the eastern coastal plain, especially in harbor cities such as Wilmington and New Bern, where there were a lot of jobs available. Moreover, roughly two-thirds of all the state's slaves were concentrated in eastern coastal plain counties, where slaves comprised about 45 percent of total population.^{xlv} Tobacco was planted in the Roanoke region, which includes Warren, Halifax, and Northampton counties in particular. This region experienced a considerable rush of Virginia immigrants and a

corresponding rise in land values and planting activity.^{xlvi} The tobacco industry in the eighteenth century provided a cornerstone upon which wealthy and ambitious Virginia emigrants built their fortunes.^{xlvi} Tobacco was the dominant plant until the revolution of cotton in 1820. Many people switched to plant cotton instead of tobacco. On the other hand, rice was planted in Cape Fear region. The Cape Fear region is a coastal plain and tidewater region of North Carolina centered about the city of Wilmington. Besides planting rice, people in Lower Cape Fear region also planted trees to collect turpentine and sell it in naval stores. However, rice played an important role in the economy of this region. Naval stores-tar, pitch and turpentine brought the planters to the Cape Fear region and remained their principal economic interest throughout the colonial period because of the enormous immediate returns these commodities brought on the planters' investment.^{xlvi}

D. SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY AND POLITICS CONTEXT

1. VOTING LAWS ISSUE

An important aspect of the politics and history of South Carolina were its voting laws. Initially restricted to free white men who owned 50 acres of land or more, the voting laws of South Carolina changed slightly in 1790 adding the alternative qualifying conditions of owning a "town lot" or having lived in South Carolina for at least half a year and had paid at least a 3 shillings tax.^{xlvi} South Carolina relaxed the voting requirements once again in 1810, only requiring that the resident be a "free white male"^{li} and had lived in South Carolina for two years, for both lower house and U.S. Congressional elections.^{li} One stranger rule that South Carolina had in place until 1819, was a practice allowing men to vote multiple times, once for each county they owned land

in.^{lii} These voting laws and practices provide insight into possible angles to pursue and look for when visually analyzing our data.

2. POLITIC ISSUE BETWEEN LOWCOUNTRY AND BACKCOUNTRY

One major aspect of the political history of South Carolina is the political and geographic divide between the Lowcountry in the East and Backcountry in the west. Metamorphosing from the struggle for greater political representation by Republican “yeoman”^{liii} in the west of the state and the efforts of Federalist to keep power plantation owners in the east,^{liv} this conflict began to peter out as cotton and slavery spread to the backcountry creating, as Buss argues, “a shared commitment to slavery”^{lv} which helped bring the two factions together.^{lvi} One attempt to alleviate the differences between the Lowcountry and Backcountry was creation of South Carolina College, the future University of South Carolina.^{lvii} Bass argues, that the Lowcountry leadership envisioned this creation as an opportunity to instill their ideals in the young men of the Backcountry who attended the college.^{lviii} In 1808 the truce was completed the major powers of the Low and Back country through an amendment to the states constitution.^{lix} However, as Rachel Klein notes, this agreement “did not place yeoman in the dominant political position.”^{lx} This fact hints at possible underlying discontentment still lingering between the Backcountry and the Lowcountry in North Carolina after the state constitutional amendment.

While the conflict between the Backcountry and the Lowcountry was eventually resolved due to the increase in slavery in the Backcountry, it was not the only consequence of slavery in South Carolina. One additional repercussion of the presence of slavery in South Carolina is the constant fear the white inhabitants of North Carolina were under of a slave revolt.

3. GERRYMANDERING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Gerrymandering in 1802 was the first gerrymandering in South Carolina. After the election result in 1800, the Republican was able to have advantage in altering the districts in order to strengthen their power in the entire South Carolina. The rise of Republican after 1800 was clearly aided by the gerrymander. According to The South Carolina Historical Magazine, “Unlike the Massachusetts plan, the South Carolina scheme was highly effective, for within two election cycles, the state’s congressional delegation went from being evenly divided between two party-Federalist and Republicans- to exclusively Republican” .^{lxi}

In the congressional elections, the threat of gerrymandered districts was always existed. After the 1800 election, it was expected that some district lines would be changed in order to favor the Republican. During Gerrymandering, the Republican in South Carolina was able to redraw some district lines as they pleased and created new districts in order to let their people in. After 1800, the Republican leaders of the state began to discuss about redistricting the country to take away the Federalist power in every districts. Such a plan would diffuse whatever strength the Federalists had in the low country and surely result in the election of an entirely Republican house delegation. Therefore, federalists were very nervous during the assembly in 1801 and 1802. In order to fight against the Republican Gerrymandering, Thomas Pinkney established a plan that could untied Federalist districts. In Pinkney plan, there would be two congressional districts entirely in the low country and one retaining its hybrid nature, with all three expected to reelect Federalist, then the rest of the state, the Pinckney plan divided it into five district, which would have large Republican majorities.^{lxii} Unfortunately, after the second reading of the Pinckney and Alston bills, the Republican ignored the plan and Pinckney plan was not approved. The Republican

decided that their best plan of action would be to return the drawing board and design a more favorable districting scheme.^{lxiii} As a result, the Federalists were very upset because the Pinckney plan was not approved, because the Federalists would lose their power after 1802

E. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

To accomplish our objective of creating a useful map for our project, we need to conduct a very detailed inventory to verify location of each U.S House Representative elections, with the “New Nation Vote” data, we can implement it into the GIS and create well-qualified maps. By observing the maps and comparing to the historical background, we can analyze the political situation of South Carolina in 1920 and North Carolina in 1921. “History is the study of time and geography the study of space”^{lxiv}

As we have known, Geographic Information System (GIS) was first invented by Dr. Roger Tomlinson in the year 1968 in his paper “A Geographic Information System for Regional Planning”. Tomlinson is also acknowledged as the "father of GIS". GIS first used to capture , store , manipulate , analyze, manage data for Canada Land Inventory. The concept of GIS was still developed by many countries and companies all over the world. Until 2001, ESRI, a leading in digital mapping, released GIS.

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer system that allows you to visualize the dataset such as mapping and modeling. Besides that, “The New Nation Votes” datasets of both South Carolina and North Carolina are very large quantitate datasets. Therefore, using GIS to analyze those datasets is seem to be a best solution. GIS can be defined as “A system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing, and displaying data which are spatially referenced

to the earth.”^{lxv} Furthermore, data can be collected and combined from multiple sources, which can increase the quality of the results. The GIS manipulates the data and displays a layered map that represents the set of the collected data. “GIS provides an ideal medium for combining a variety of diverse data which had not been previously linked.”^{lxvi}

II. METHODOLOGY

A. CONDUCTING A NECESSARY ASSESSMENT

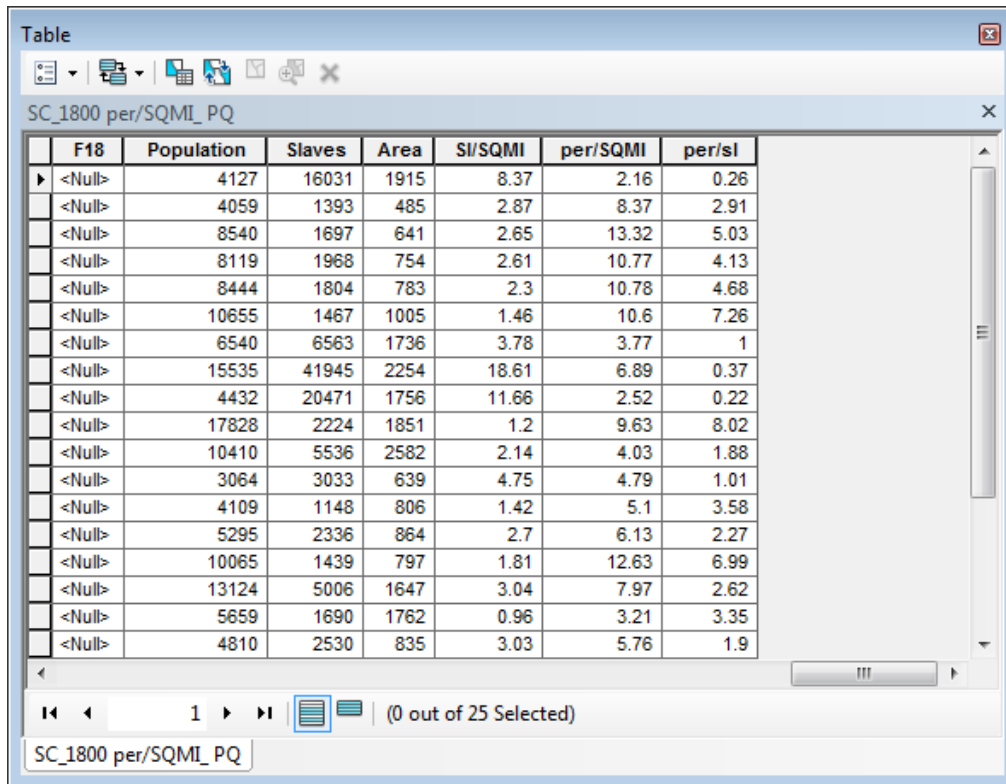
1. SELECTING MAPPING SOFTWARE

The objective of creating useful maps that allows both North Carolina and South Carolina election data for US House of Representative in specific years (1800,,1802,1804, 1810 and 1820), and slave data in 1800, 18200 to be topographically displayed alongside demographical data layers. I decided to use Esri's ArcGIS to accomplish the project goals. Esri is a supplier of GIS (Geographic Information System) software. In current day, Esri's ArcGIS is the best software for working with maps and geographic information. According to General OneFile, "the new release puts mapping and geospatial analytics into the hands of more people than even those with no geographic information system (GIS) expertise. On the other hand, ArcMap – a useful tool, which is included in the ArcGIS package. ArcMap allows me to explore data within a data set, symbolizes features accordingly, and creates maps. Besides that, another additional tool, which is Microsoft Excel , allows me to add or edit data for use with ArcMap. I believe Microsoft Excel is the most efficient tool in managing ArcMap data.

2. US CENSUS BUREAU DATA

In order to have North and South Carolina's maps of slavery situation in 1800, 1820, I had to find any other data which includes number of population and number of slaves. Finding that type of data in a specific time period seems to be a little difficult. However, thanks to the US Census Bureau, this web site provides scanned copied of all decennial census reports from 1790 to 2000 in PDF file type. One obstacle I faced is that the data collected from this website was not

in Excel spreadsheet format. Therefore I had to create Excel files, which contained number of population and slaves. Then I could merge those spreadsheets into shapefile attribute tables by using **join and relate feature** in ArcMap. One advantage of those reports is that the information was in the district level, which was the same level of those shapefiles. Therefore, I didn't find any difficulty to import census data to ArcMap.



F18	Population	Slaves	Area	SI/SQMI	per/SQMI	per/sl
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<Null>	8444	1804	783	2.3	10.78	4.68
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<Null>	15535	41945	2254	18.61	6.89	0.37
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<Null>	13124	5006	1647	3.04	7.97	2.62
<Null>	5659	1690	1762	0.96	3.21	3.35
<Null>	4810	2530	835	3.03	5.76	1.9

FIGURE 1: CONTRIBUTE TABLE AFTER IMPORTING DATA FROM THE US CENSUS WEB SITE

3. A "NEW NATION VOTE" DATA

The "A New Nation Votes" database^{lxvii} curated by the American Antiquarian Society (AAS) and Tufts University, contains election data between the years of 1787 to 1826 for each state of the United States during the selected year. The AAS is one of the most well respected repositories of pre- 1876 documents about the United States in the world. Compiled from the

handwritten notes of now AAS researcher Philip J. Lampi, the voting data sets include not only vote totals for each candidate running in each Congressional Voting District in each state, but also candidate party affiliations and vote totals for counties, parishes, and towns for individual candidates. This plethora of geographic data leads the AAS to question whether geographic representations of the data collected could be created and used to interpret and illustrate the underlying factors for the election data stored.

4. [ATLAS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COUNTY BOUNDARY AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SHAPE FILES](#)

In order to achieve the project goal, the first step that was to create base maps. Next to visualize the slavery situation in North and South Carolina in 1800 and 1820. I first needed to have base maps of North and South Carolina in 1800 and 1820. Because of the census data was all in the district level, so I decided to create a base map that would be in a district level. Thanks to the Newberry Library, I could create any North and South Carolina base maps in any specific time period.

One obstacles I faced in mapping election situation was that in the voting data of South Carolina, the voting location and number of votes was extremely confusing. During this time period, South Carolina had districts, then counties, then districts again, then parishes. It is extremely confusing and because the districts and counties were not precisely aligned. To deal with it, I had to go with what was reported. In order to fix those issues, I had decided to express the voting situation maps in the congressional district level, since it was the common level that both North and South Carolina already had. Therefore, I needed the base maps of North and South Carolina not only in those specific year periods, but also in the congressional district level. Luckily,

There are one project which is created by University of California: Los Angeles. The project has all the shapefiles including all the data of United State Congressional District. This project really help me in order to create any North and South Carolina Congressional District basemaps in any specific times. For more information, there is a link connected to this project: [US Congressional District Shapefiles](#)

B. BASE MAPS VISUALIZATION

In order to visualize the base maps, we needed to import those shapefiles into ArcMap. First we opened the blank map, then we clicked the **file tab** in the menu bar. After that, we clicked **add data/add data**. Then the new window appeared. Next, we clicked **Connect to Folder**, then we browsed to the folders which were included the shapefiles. Once we completed those steps, the base maps were appeared.

First, I started to edit the base maps to make sure the base maps would be compatible with the datasets, so I decided to edit the United States Congressional District base map. I wanted this base maps to only show the Congressional District of North Carolina and South Carolina. In the ArcMap software, we right clicked the United States Congressional District, which is named district06. Next ,I clicked **Open the attribute table**., then the new table appeared.

After that, in the new table, I clicked on the table option, which was showed in the menu bar. Then we choose Select by Attributes. In the **Select by Attribute windows**, I typed a string query, the query , which was “ **"STATENAME" = 'South Carolina'**” . This query means that we only want the congressional districts from South Carolina. Then I clicked Apply to complete this task. In order to create a new layer from the selected data, we right cliked on the main layer, which

was district06 layer, then we choose selection/ Create layer from selected features. The new layer appeared, which only showed the congressional district of South Carolina. We did the same process to North Carolina and also had the congressional district base map of North Carolina. The figures bellows show the Select by Attribute table, North and South Congressional district base maps

In order to create North Carolina county boundaries in 1821 base map and South Carolina county boundary base map in 1820, we applied the same method as we did on the Congressional districts base map. In addition, we needed to create the base maps for specific years. Therefore, we created a new query in the Select by attribute windows, which was **"START_N"<=18201231 AND "END_N">=18201231** for South Carolina and **"START_N"<=18211231 AND "END_N">=18211231** for North Carolina. Those query meant that we wanted to create shapefiles of South Carolina boundaries as of 1820 and North Carolina as of 1821. As a result, I kept applying the same method in order to create any base map that is needed for the project in

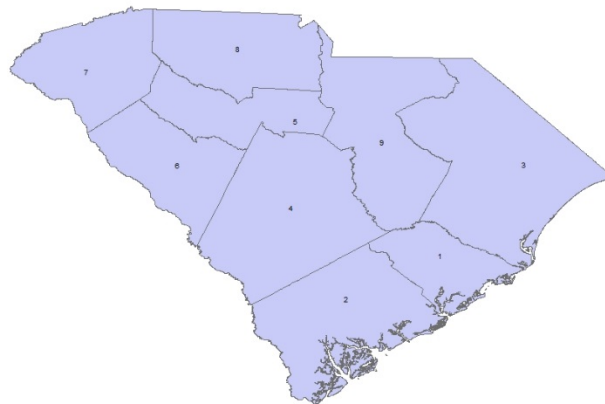


FIGURE 2 SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN 1820

any specific year periods. The figures below show the example of congressional district base maps and district base maps of South Carolina in 1820

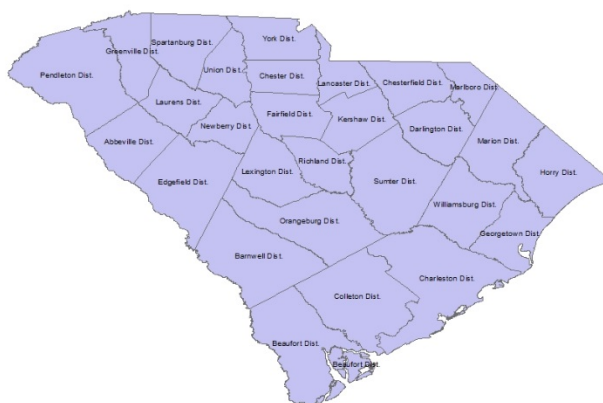


FIGURE 3 SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICTS IN 1820

C. VISUALIZATION OF ELECTORAL AND SLAVE DATA

In order to map out the political situation of both North and South Carolina, I first needed to revise voting data in a “New Nation Vote” data to be suit with the base maps. After having suitable spreadsheets, which were ready to be imported to ArcMap, I used the **joins and relates tool** in ArcMap software. **Joins and relates tool** is a helpful tool in ArcMap. We can use it to merge 2 different spear sheets, which have at least one field in common. When we join two tables, we append the attributes from one onto the other based on a field common to both. In order to join the North Carolina vote count spreadsheet with

the North Carolina attribute table. First, we right clicked on the North Carolina layer, then we clicked JOINS AND RELATES/JOIN. Then the JOINS DATA TABLE would appear. In the table, we choose NAME field in the layer to join with NAME field in the spreadsheet. Then we clicked **OK**.

For the visualization of slave data, I did apply the same method that using join and relate tool to merge the slave data into ArcMap, then I symbolized those slave data to create different maps for different purposes such as Slave per Square Mile Maps and Free Person per Slave Maps.

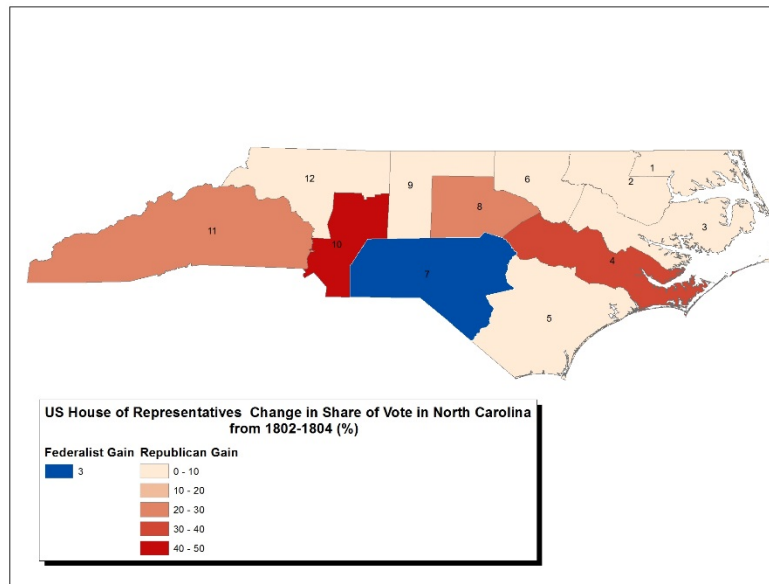
D. BUILDING REPUBLICAN STRENGTH MAPS

Having the congressional district base map, I decided to find out the how many percent of votes there was for Republicans. In order to have those maps, I calculated the percentage of votes for Republican in year 1800, 1802, 1804, 1810 and 1820. First, based on New Nation Vote dataset, we were able to calculate the percentage of votes for Republican by following calculation:

$$P_{republican}(\%) = \frac{Votes_{Republican}}{Votes_{total}} * 100\%$$

After that, we ported those data into our congressional district base maps. By using “Symbology” tool, we were able to assign district colors base on the calculation above, the color of each district was depended how many percentage of vote for Republican in those district itself.

The reason I built those maps was that it allowed me to be able to observe how many percentage of votes for Republican gained from those year period, then we could analyze how Gerrymandering affect to the political situation of North and South Carolina.



E. BUILDING CHANGE IN SHARE OF VOTE MAPS

After having Republican Strength Maps for those year that I needed, I realized that I needed more maps so that I can visualize the effect of Gerrymandering to both North and South Carolina from the year of Gerrymandering to the latest year that I were able to map. Then I could observe, and analyze how many votes that both Republican and Federalist gained or lost after Gerrymandering.

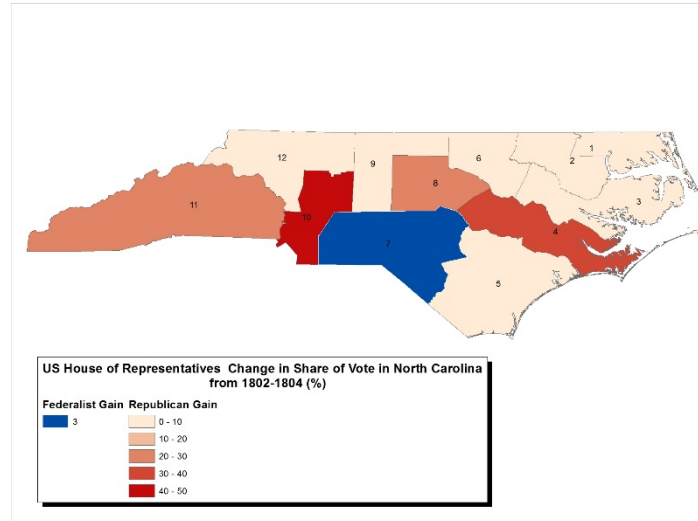
To be able to build those maps, I calculated the difference of percentage of vote for both Republican and Federalist from the current year to the latest year. More specifically, I

decided to do those maps from 1802 to 1804 and then from 1804 to 1810 for both North and South Carolina. The calculation I used is shown below:

$$R_{gain}(\%) = \left(\frac{P_{Republican}(1804)}{Votes_{total}(1804)} - \frac{P_{Republican}(1802)}{Votes_{total}(1802)} \right) * 100$$

$$F_{gain}(\%) = \left(\frac{P_{Federalist}(1804)}{Votes_{total}(1804)} - \frac{P_{Federalist}(1802)}{Votes_{total}(1802)} \right) * 100$$

After that, I imported those percentages into ArcMap, then I also used “Symbology” to assign district colors base on the calculation above. The color of each district depended on how many percentage of vote for Republican in those district itself.



III. ANALYSIS AND RESULT

A. SLAVERY IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1800 TO 1820

1. THE GROWTH OF SLAVERY IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1800 TO 1820

In figure 7, there are two regions which has a massive number of slaves in South Carolina. The first one is the region along the east coast from Belfort District to Georgetown District. The second is the region in North Carolina's upcountry, which is included Edgefield district, Abbeville District and Laurens District. Clearly, the reason why there is a huge number of slaves concentrated in the upcountry is the cotton industry. Before 1810, the districts of the lower piedmont (Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, and Union) were major producers of cotton.^{lxviii} On the other hand, The Yeoman Farmers also were in the Piedmont region. The majority of white farmers in the Upcountry were yeomen. Non-slaveholding farmers and slaveholding farmers who owned fewer than six slaves operated over 55 percent of all farm in the region.^{lxix} Also, there was a huge amount of slaves along the east coast. There were rice plantations. The coastal land in 1800 was the wealth of South Carolina in the form of slaves and fertile land, concentrated in a coastal strip comprising the Belfort, Charleston and Georgetown districts.^{lxx} The coastal land was also a place that had the massive amount of slave trade in South Carolina, especially in Beufort District. Between 1800 and 1810, the slave population of St. Helena Parish, which included almost all the Sea Island cotton lands in the Beufort District, increased 86.5 percent.^{lxxi}

In figure 8, comparing to figure 7, it is clear that the number of slaves in South Carolina had increased, but there were still the same two regions which had the massive amount of slaves. On the other hand, from figure 8, the number of slaves per square mile in the cotton region in

Upcountry South Carolina also increased, which meant more and more slaveholders were interested in cotton industry.

In North Carolina, comparing between figure 9 and 10, the massive quantities of slaves was concentrated along the coast and in the North Carolina-Virginia borderline. As mentioned earlier in the background section. Those figures proved that there were many huge rice plantations along the coast, the Cape Fear region. Besides that, there was also many tobacco plantation in the Northampton and Halifax region, which was Roanoke region. Those figures also show that the number of slaves per square mile (slave density) in those two regions had increased in 1820.

2. FREE BLACK ISSUES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Clearly, there was a free black issues on North Carolina after the winning of Thomas Jefferson. Furthermore, if we look at those maps about Republican Strength or Change in Share of Vote maps, we can see the percentage of votes for Republicans in North Carolina was lower than South Carolina's even after Gerrymandering. As we have known, North Carolina had a large population of slaves, especially blacks. In addition, Federalists and Republicans had different approaches to slavery. According to the book *Slavery and the Founders: Race and Liberty in the Age of Jefferson* by Paul Finkelman, he stated that "With a few exceptions, Federalists were more likely to oppose slavery than Democratic-Republicans; the Republicans were more likely to support slavery than Federalist".^{lxxii} Therefore, Federalists seemed to support the right of free blacks. As a result, black people voted more for Federalists. Throughout studies, There is one interesting about one Lunsford Lane in the story *The Narrative of Lunsford Lane, Formerly of Raleigh, N.C. Embracing an Account of His Early Life, the Redemption by Purchase of Himself and Family from Slavery, and His Banishment from the Place of His Birth for the Crime of Wearing a Colored Skin. Published*

by Himself. According to the story, Lunsford Lane was born in Raleigh, North Carolina and the only child of two slaves. When he was 31, he had enough money to buy his free dom. Unfortunately, there was a law that barring free blacks from entering or residing in the state frustrated his goal of purchasing his wife and the rest of his growing family. Therefore, Lane was forced to leave North Carolina in 1840. He came back to North Carolina in 1842 to purchase his family. During the time in North Carolina, he had some troubles with the government because of having delivered abolitionist lectures in Boston. Anyways, he was able to escape North Carolina and moved to Boston after that. From the story, we can see that the laws were created in order to against the right of free blacks, moreover, clearly they were created by North Carolina Republicans. The story is one specific example of the government's discomfort with the rights of free black

In North Carolina, after 1800, there were some rules which Federalists made for supporting the right of slavery, while Republicans made rules to oppose these laws. Between 1803 and 1814, a majority of Federalists in the North Carolina and Virginia legislatures voted for various laws to ameliorate the condition of free black. For example, in 1805, Federalist in North Carolina were against the bill to compel emancipated slaves to leave the state, while Republicans supported the bill.^{lxxiii} As a result, with the supporting of Federalists, North Carolina was a good place for free blacks to live. According to *The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860* by John Hope Franklin, he said that most of free Negroes lived in Wake County, Raleigh County, Halifax County. The leading towns, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and New Bern, had only nineteen, sixty-seven and 144 respectively.^{lxxiv} Those numbers are also proven by the map. If we look at slavery maps of North Carolina from 1800 to 1820, in 1800, North Hampton and Halifax were the areas of greatest free blacks population. In 1820, based on the maps, the concentration followed the same lines as those

in 1800. In the Roanoke region, where the blacks mostly concentrated, there was one interesting planter, Staggvile plantation, which was built by the Camron Family. (Cameron family of Orange and Durham counties and Raleigh, N.C.) Among antebellum North Carolina's largest landholders and slave holders, the Camerons also owned substantial plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. Staggvile Plantation was built by one of a prominent member of Cameron family, Richard Bennehan. Staggvile plantation was a the largest plantation in North Carolina at that time period. According to *Durham County* by James E.Wise, Jim Wise, they claimed that In 1803 Richard Bennehan created a business with his son Thomas and hos son in law, prominent lawyer Duncan Cameron, which grew to include by the outbreak of the War between the states in 186, about 3000 acres, 900 slaves , mills, stores and various other enterprise.^{lxxv}

Unfortunately, I did not have data for Free Blacks population in 1800s, but there were a raw maps that showed this information, which were coved in the same book by John Hope Franklin. Those maps are showed in figures bellow.

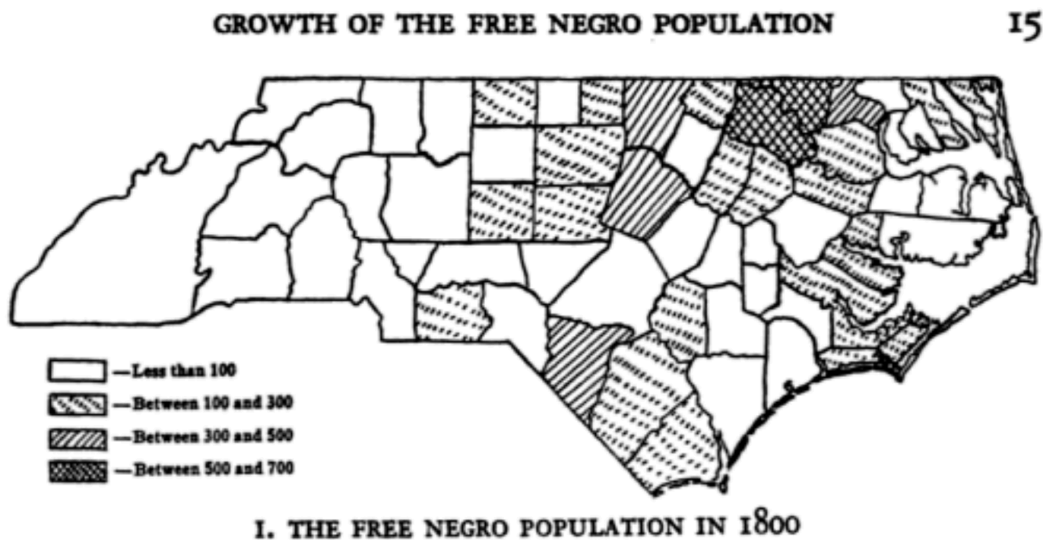


FIGURE 4 FREE BLACKS POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA AS OF 1800

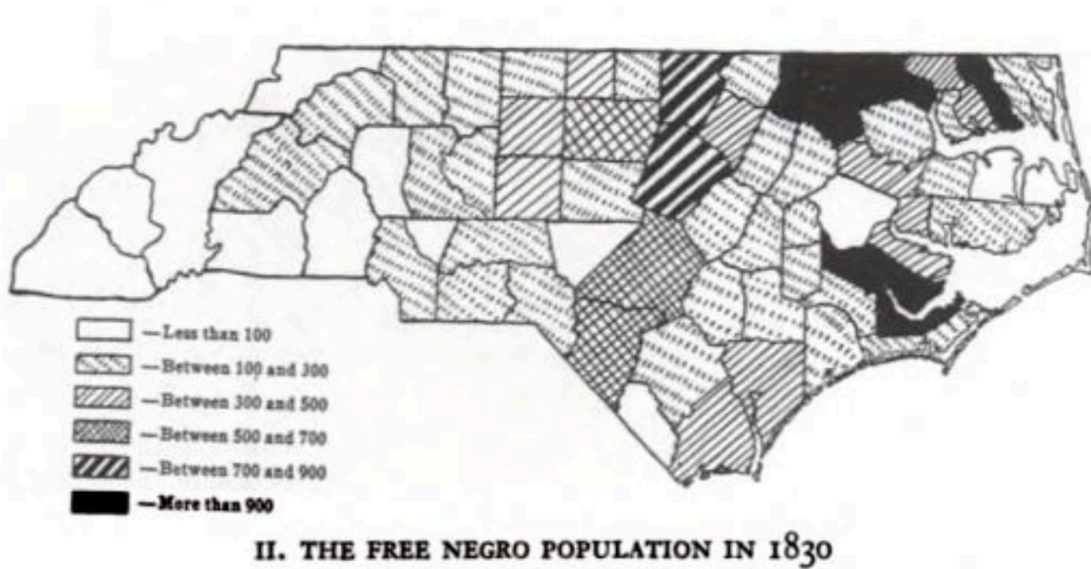


FIGURE 5 FREE BLACKS POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA AS OF 1830

B. YEOMAN FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1. THE GROWTH OF YEOMAN FARMER SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1800 TO 1820

As we have known, Yeomen farmers were the majority of white famer in the Upcountry of South Carolina. Based on the map, our team observed that the number of slave holdings in Upcountry had increased, especially in the counties near the boundary line between South Carolina Georgia. In the *Origin of Southern Radicalism, the South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860* by Lacay K.Ford, he stated that slaveholding yeomen operated nearly 23 percent of all Upcountry farms and produce 10 percent of the cotton raised in the region, slave less yeomen operated just over 33 percent of all

Upcountry farm and also raised only 10 percent of the region's cotton.^{lxxvi} Before the cotton revolution in early 1800, most of Yeoman Farmers acquired a few slaves, floundered as their effort to raise tobacco and produce indigo, which brought more debt than profit. But after the revolution, yeoman farmers paid more interesting in cotton industry, because they knew cotton would bring them more profit than other corn and tobacco. With the onset of cotton, the economy was brought to life. As a result, more than 75 percent of Yeoman Farmers raised cotton in 1849.^{lxxvii} Cotton Gin brought to Yeoman Farmer more opportunities to run their business. Therefore, Yeoman Farmers can could hire more slaves, which was also proved by our maps. The number of planters in Abbeville tripled between 1800 and 1820; in other words, it increased from 33 to 107 in just twenty years. Additionally, the number of small slave holders, those household heads owning five or fewer slaves, also doubled during the same period, from 310 in 1800 to 629 in 1820.^{lxxviii}

1. YEOMAN FARMER AND THE REPUBLIC'S AGRARIANISM

Besides the Gerrymandering, which helped Republican taking advantage in South Carolina after 1802, Yeoman farmers also supported Republicans. Thomas Jefferson believed that Yeoman Farmers was an ideal model of his' agrarianism. As we have known, the word "agrarianism" can be descried as the revenge of poverty against wealth. It is also known as a movement for the equal division of landed property and for the promotion of agricultural interests. Therefore, Yeoman Farmers was a good model for independence, working hard, living on the small planter, rising crops, tobacco or cotton for their family, and developing a personal relation to the soil, according to Reclaiming the American Farmer. According to *The Reinvention of Regional Mythology in Twentieth-Century Southern Writing* by Mary Weeks-Baxter, the Yeoman Farmer was not only the inheritor of tradition that associated the pastoral with utopia, or the Garden of the New World,

but also a symbol of the republic itself.^{lxxix} Therefore, it is very obvious to understand why Republican supports Yeoman Farmers. It is also proved by our maps, which show how Republican dominated South Carolina after 1802. From the maps, in 1800, there were only two districts that supported Republican. After the 1800 election return, Republican took advantage, and Federalist was swept out of South Carolina in 1804, after only four years from Thomas Jefferson's election. As a result, we believe that not only Gerrymandering, but also Yeoman farmers helped Republican strengthen their power in South Carolina.

2. SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS AFTER 1800

From those maps, we can see that in 1800, there were only two districts that had a majority of Republicans, district five and district four. The rest of the state had its majority in Federalist. After the winning of Thomas Jefferson, Republican had a chance to change their fortune. After only two election cycles in 1802 and 1804, Republican quickly swept Federalist majority out of the state. It was expected that Republican would rise after 1800. After Gerrymandering in 1802 and the support of Yeoman Farmer, The Republican gained their majority until 1804. There were no Federalists candidates against to Republican candidates in every district all over the state. Therefore, after 1800, South Carolina Republicans had a very good plan and wise response to Federalists. We can see that in 1802, after the Gerrymandering, only district one and three in South Carolina had Federalist majority, but the percentage of vote for Republican was from 48 to 50. Those Federalists found it hard to resist Republican until 1802. According to Prologue to Democracy: The Federalists in the South 1789-1800, "Benjamin Huger, John Rutledge, Jr., and Thomas Lowndes of South Carolina remained in office until they were defeated in the great Republican tided of 1804".^{lxxx} Therefore, Federalists in North Carolina could hardly resisted

Republicans from 1802 and were totally disappeared after 1804. It is predictable that Federalists were no longer maintained their position in those districts in the future. It was proven by the year of 1804, when there were no districts that had Federalist majority on the entire land of South Carolina. The dominance of Republican majority in South Carolina maintained until 1820. If we look at the figure 80, in 1820, only district three and district four had the percentage of vote for Republican from 60 to 70 percent, the rest of the state was mostly Republican, which was from 90 to 100 percent of vote for Republican. From those maps, we can see that throughout 20 years after 1800 election return, Republican still strongly maintained their power in South Carolina.

The success of Republic party in North Carolina after 1800 was mostly supported by Gerrymandering in 1802. Besides that, planters and slave holders, especially Yeoman Farmers, also helped Republican maintain and strengthen their power in the entire state. Furthermore, with the idea of agrarian, I believe North Carolinian residents were pleased to vote for Republicans.

3. NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS AFTER 1800

After the election of re1800, the great wave of Republican also arrived to North Carolina. From figure 17, we can see almost half of the state was Federalist majority, the rest of the state was Republican majority. Then from figure 20, in 1802, after the Gerrymandering, Republican gained their seats in most of the state's districts, except for district seven, which was still in Federalist majority. Therefore, as I stated on the North Carolina background, after 1802 North Carolina Gerrymandering, same as South Carolina's situation, most of Federalists were forced out of their districts, then replaced by Republicans. Once again, the map shows Gerrymandering aided the Republic party. On the other hands, Figure 22 also proves that Gerrymandering in North Carolina was less effective than South Carolina as of 1802. Comparing Figure 22 and Figure 39,

we see that in North Carolina as of 1802, the percentage of vote for Republican was varied from 50 to 100. Only district seven had the lowest percentage of votes for Republican, which was 34 to 40 percent. This result showed that the Gerrymandering in North Carolina did not help Republican to have a quick dominance as it did in South Carolina. This result is also proven in North Carolina's background. Comparing to South Carolina as of 1810, the percentage of vote for Republican was also varied from 50 to 100 percent. District ten had the lowest percentage of vote for Republican, which was 36 to 40 percent. The same result also happened in figure 29. Therefore, these maps also proved that there was no heavy Republican redistricting in North Carolina. From those maps, I believe that the only reason for North Carolina Gerrymandering in both 1802 and 1810 was that to leave one Federalist majority district alone, which was were district seven in both 1800, 1820 and district ten in 1810.

Those maps also are proven with historical record. According to the Southern Federalists, 1800-1816 by James H Broussard, "North Carolina was unusual not only for its continuing high level of Federalism, but also for the degree to which this strength was spread across the state. The most loyal area was the upper Cape Fear (the Fayetteville congressional district), which gave Federalists 67 per-cent of its legislative seats from 1800 through 1816. The weakest Federalist showing was in the mountainous west". Comparing to those maps, we can see that the region near Lowe Cape Fear was district seven and district ten, which was always in a majority of Federalist. On the west of North Carolina, which usually had the highest percentage of votes for Republican. Therefore, North Carolina was different not only for its continuing high level of Federalism, but also for the degree of which this strength was spread across the state.

C. GERRYMANDERING AND SLAVERY ISSUES IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1800 -1804

Throughout the project, we see that Yeoman Farmers most concentrated in the west of South Carolina, especially in the Piedmont region, where cotton industry was strongly developed after the cotton revolution. Besides that, we know that South Carolina Republicans also supported Yeoman Farmers. Consequently, Yeoman Farmers could be one reason for the quick-domination of Republicans in South Carolina, with the supporting of Gerrymandering. In 1802, Republicans reshaped old districts boundaries then created three new districts, which was district four, district six and district eight. Therefore, they would gain their majority in three new districts. This was clearly a good evident to prove how Gerrymandering aided Republicans in order to increase their majority. However, comparing between figure 34, figure 37 and figure 40, It would be another factor which also supported Republicans besides the help from Gerrymandering. From those maps, clearly Republican won more than half of the state at 1802 then Federalists were disappeared from South Carolina after 1804. Specifically, Republicans took their advantage in the west first in 1802 then they took the whole South Carolina later in 1804. The spillovers was seem in the direction from west to east. Moreover, we also know Yeoman Farmers mostly lived in the west and they first got excited from Thomas Jefferson then they voted for Republicans. As a result, from those maps and studies of history, there is no doubt that South Carolina Republicans increased their majority by two important factors. The first one that Gerrymandering, which helped them to increase number of Republicans. The second one that Yeoman Farmers, which help them to increase the vote for Republicans.

There was also a redistricting in North Carolina in North Carolina in 1802 with the same meaning as South Carolina. But the result was seem to be less effect than in case of South Carolina. Republicans still gained their majority but the process was longer comparing to South Carolina.

From figure 19, figure 22, figure 25 and figure 26, comparing to figure 4 and figure 6, we can see Republicans also redistricted and created five more districts, which was district 5, 7, 9 and 12. The main purpose for this redistricting was the same as the case in South Carolina that they could put more Republicans into those new districts in order to against Federalists and increased their majority. But from those maps that show the percentage of vote for Republicans in 1802 and 1804, there are few districts which near Virginia border line that have high percentage of vote for Republican. Moreover, from figure 4 and figure 5, those districts have low percentage of vote for Republican, especially district 7 and district 2, which have the large number of free blacks. From studies of free blacks throughout the project, we also know that North Carolina supported free blacks. Consequently, they would vote for Federalists. Therefore, Free Black was one factor that against the rising of Republicans in North Carolina, moreover, also made Gerrymandering less effect than South Carolina at the same time period.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper summarizes two important historical issues that took place in both North and South Carolina. The first issue was slavery, while the second was political. Those maps located at the end of this paper help the reader visualize these issues. Throughout this project, there were many parts that I found interesting about North and South Carolina. To the writers and researchers interested in slavery and political issues that took place in these two states, I recommend to notice the area along the coast of both two states, especially at port cities such as Wilmington and New Bern in North Carolina, where a variety of jobs were available. Another subject worth researching is the Yeoman Farmer population both in South Carolina upcountry and backcountry.

In the future, I would like to improve “The New Nation Vote” of North and South Carolina, to make it more specific and detailed. For example, today’s dataset has missing voting event locations, the voting numbers are not accurate, and candidate affiliates are not very detailed. In contrast, there are some states that have very detailed and well-structured datasets such as Georgia and Virginia. Additionally, throughout this project I found that Roanoke Region, Virginia has had some similarities to North Carolina when it came to slavery issues. This region had massive tobacco plantations. Besides that, this IQP project was inspired by “A New Commonwealth Votes” (2013), by Daniel Boudreau and Bryan MacDonald. It addressed the congressional elections of 1798 and 1800 in Massachusetts. Therefore, in order to keep this inspiration, I would like to see AAS continue to work on this cause. It would be great if we have a collection of election results of any state in the US. I recommend that the person who decides to continue this project investigates slavery and political issues of Virginia after 1800. Throughout many studies of history, in 1800s, Virginia also had heavy majority in slaves and Gerrymandering issue also.

This project was originally intended to analyze political problems, but I found slavery to be a very interesting subject after reading so many stories that took place in North Carolina. For example, as I mentioned in the background, there were two main areas which had massive amounts of slaves and plantations, but I did not specifically analyze how many slaves concentrated in that area, which were the biggest plantations, or the specific race of those slaves. For these reasons, I recommend that the next person illuminates upon these issues in order to understand more about slavery in North Carolina in the same time period. Furthermore, I recommend them to read books that contain powerful and accurate stories such as, *Slavery and the Founders: Race and Liberty in the Age of Jefferson* by Paul Finkelman. This book revealed issues about free black people in states such as Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The second one is *Golden Grains of White: Rice Planting on the Lower Cape Fear* by James M. Clifton. This book talks about origins of Indian slaves in the Lowe Cape Fear.

Gerrymandering is also an interesting concept. By Gerrymandering, Republicans had a chance to empower their majority and force Federalist to lose their majority in both two states. On the other hand, there was one book that I had found very interesting about Gerrymandering, which is *The Rise and Development of Gerrymander* by Elmer Cummings Griffith.^{lxxxix} This book talks about Gerrymandering in many states all over the US, from colonial times to 1840. When I looked at the book's table of contents, I found that New York, had four instances of Gerrymandering from 1800 to 1810. I believe that there are many stories in New York, which relate to the term "Gerrymandering". Therefore, it would make me happy if this project sheds some light on these issues, and helps teach others about such an important event in our history.

Throughout the project, there were many methods that I believed which were not worth pursuing. For example, for the slavery maps, I think those population maps that don't tell me anything based on the goals of the project. The population maps only show the total residents in each counties of both states and I cannot see significant things from those maps. Besides that, there were also total vote maps in voting maps. Those maps are just show total vote per each congressional districts and not really show me anything stories behind those maps. Therefore, based on my experience, I recommend for any the future projects, which are similar to this project, I would avoid to build those two types of map. By doing this, we will have more time to analyze something else instead of wasting time to build those types of map.

Besides that, there are some important maps which might help to analyze the political situation of every state. The first one should be the winning party maps. By using those maps, we can see the overall winning party of every districts in the state. We can also see which party has more advantages than others. The second type of map should be the share of votes maps. Those maps can tell us the percentage of votes of each party in each district of the state. We can inspect how much different the percentage of votes between each party. For example, if one district has the winning party is Republican, we can see the percentage of votes for the Republican , then we can ~~also~~ compare that percentage to another district in order to analyze the dominant district of Republican in that state. The third type of maps should be the change in share of vote maps, those maps show the percentage of votes that one party gains or loses over a specific time. As a result, I recommend to have those types of maps for any project, which requires the analysis of the political situation.

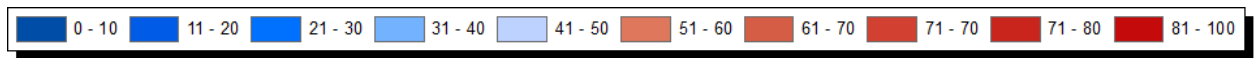
V. APPENDIX

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***Note: For all Republican Strength maps of both North and South Carolina, the level of blue color indicate the percentage of vote for Republican, which less than 50 percent, the full detail of the color level of those maps is described by the color scheme below:**



B. MAPS

1. SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVERY VISUALIZATION IN 1800 AND 1820

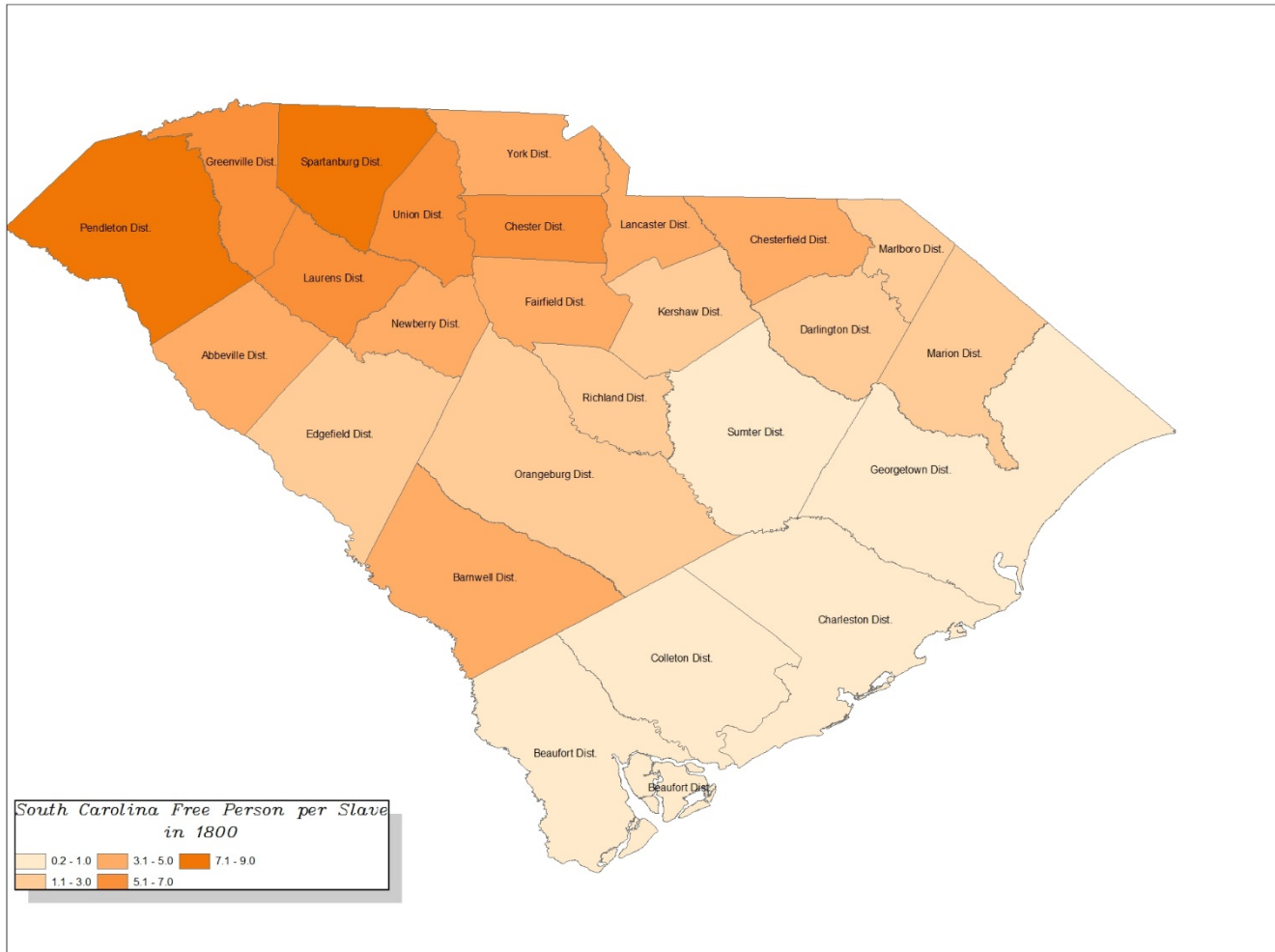


FIGURE 6 FREE PERSON PER SLAVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

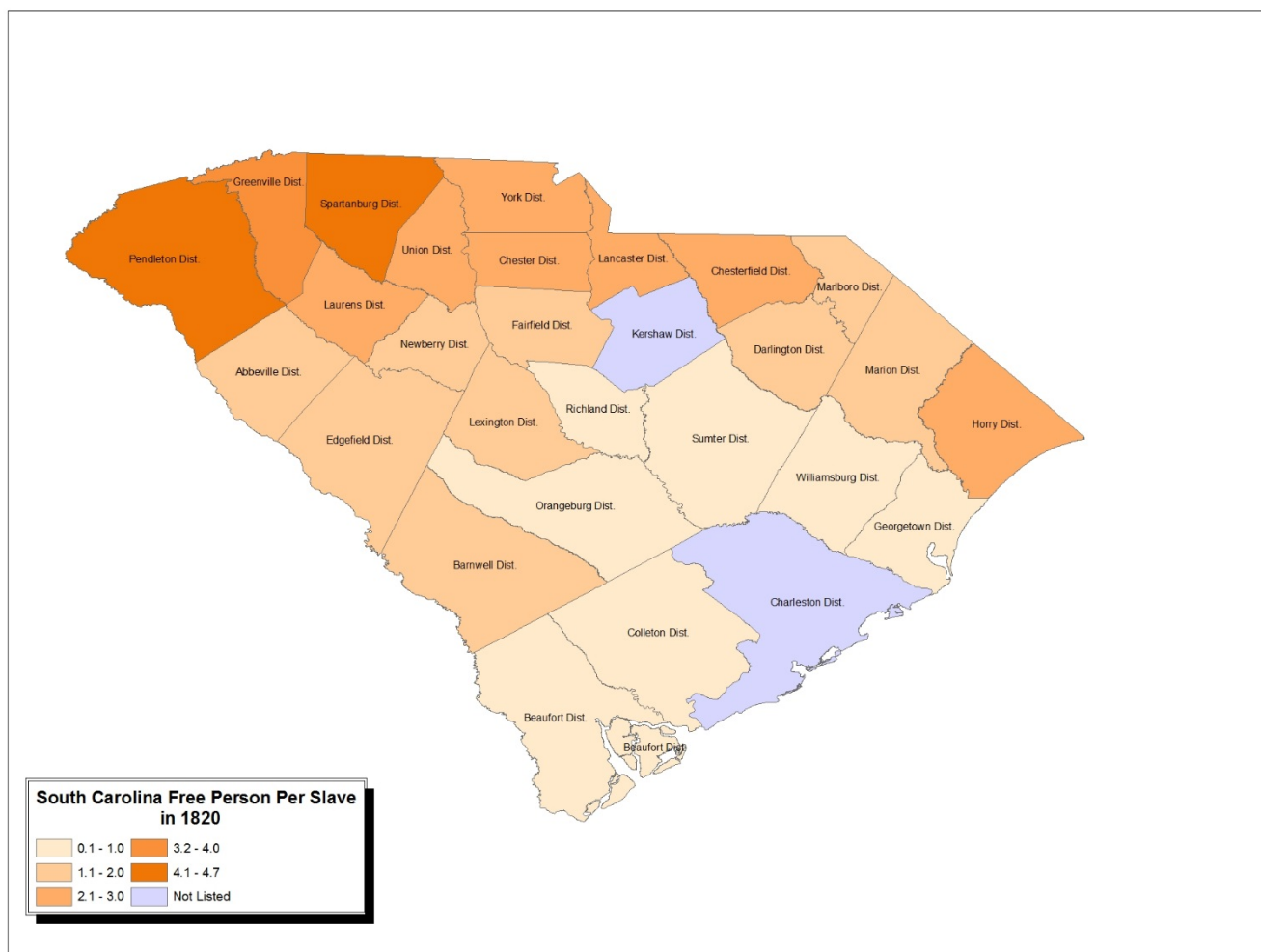


FIGURE 7: FREE PERSON PER SLAVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

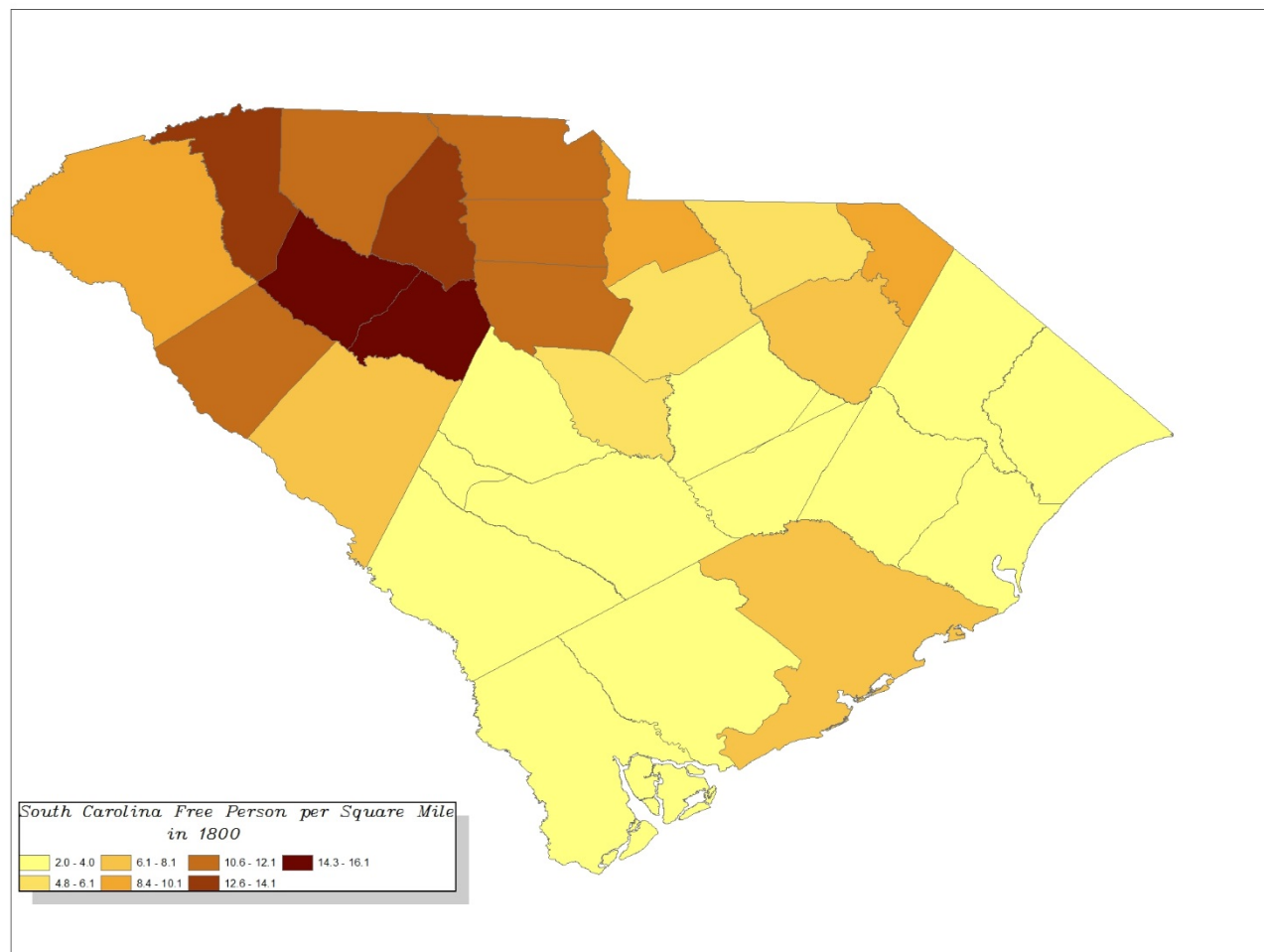


FIGURE 8 FREE PERSON PER SQUARE MILE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

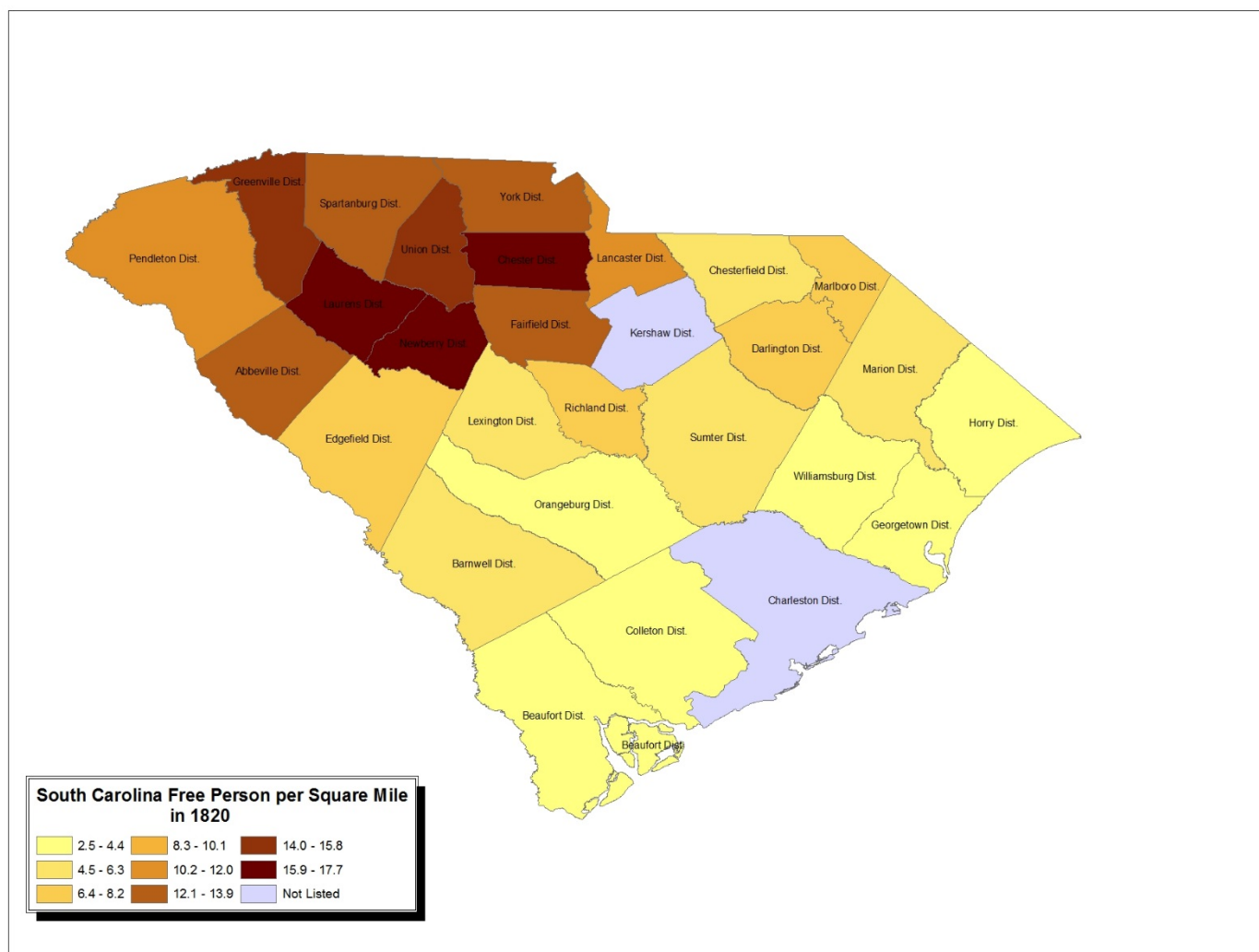


FIGURE 9: FREE PERSON PER SQUARE MILE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

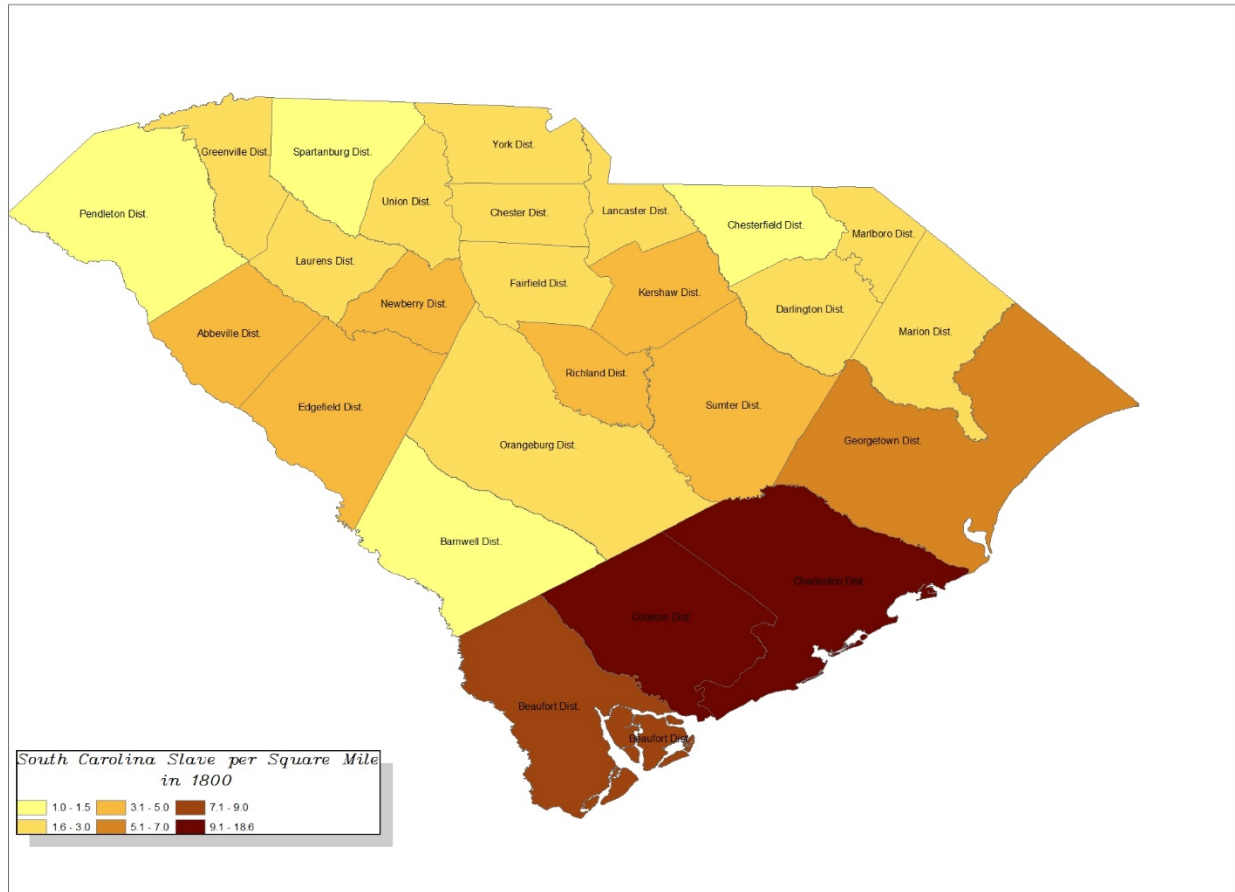


FIGURE 10 SLAVE PER SQUARE MILE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

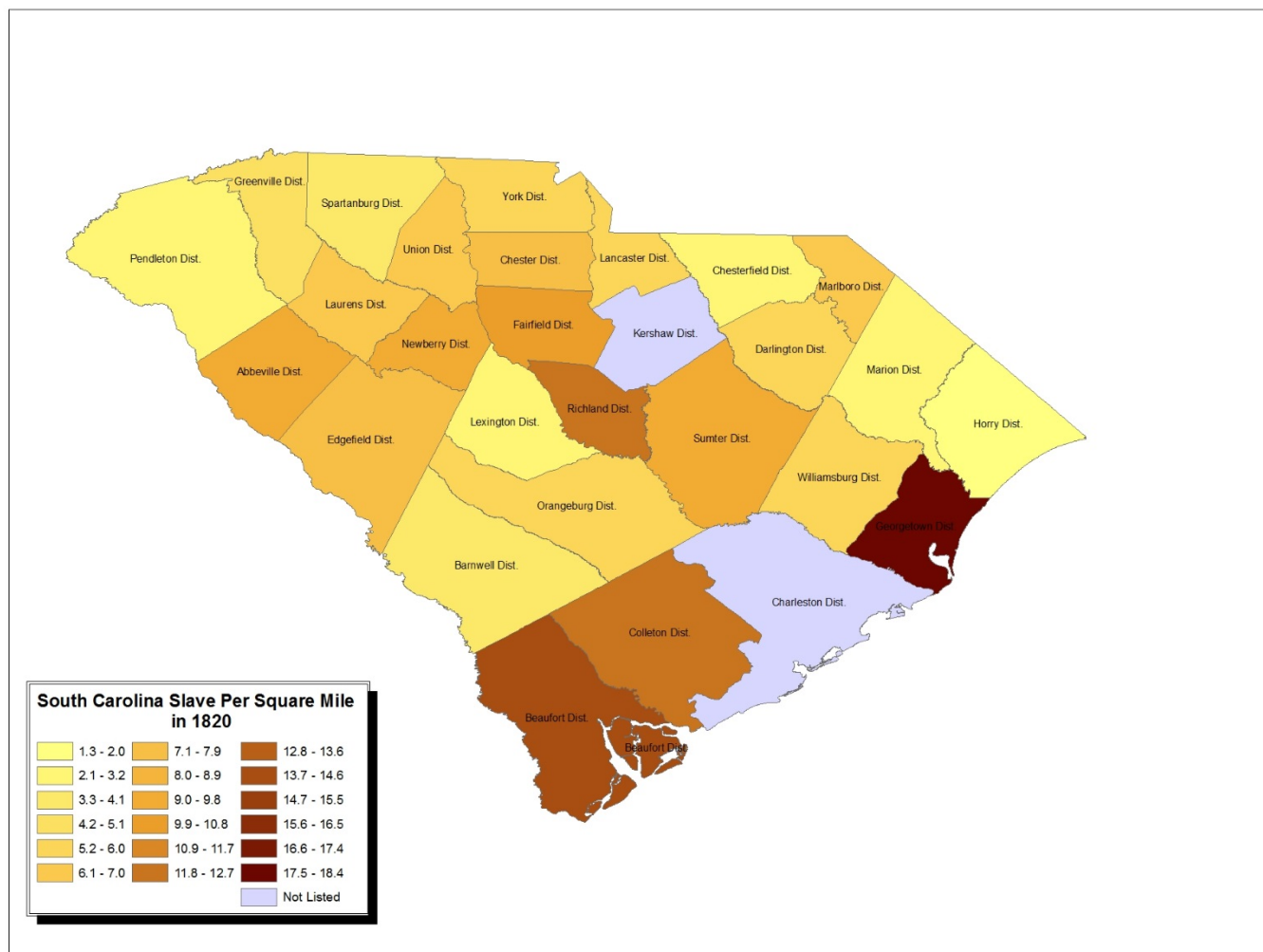


FIGURE 11: FIGURE 12 SLAVE PER SQUARE MILE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

2. NORTH CAROLINA SLAVERY VISUALIZATION IN 1800 AND 1820

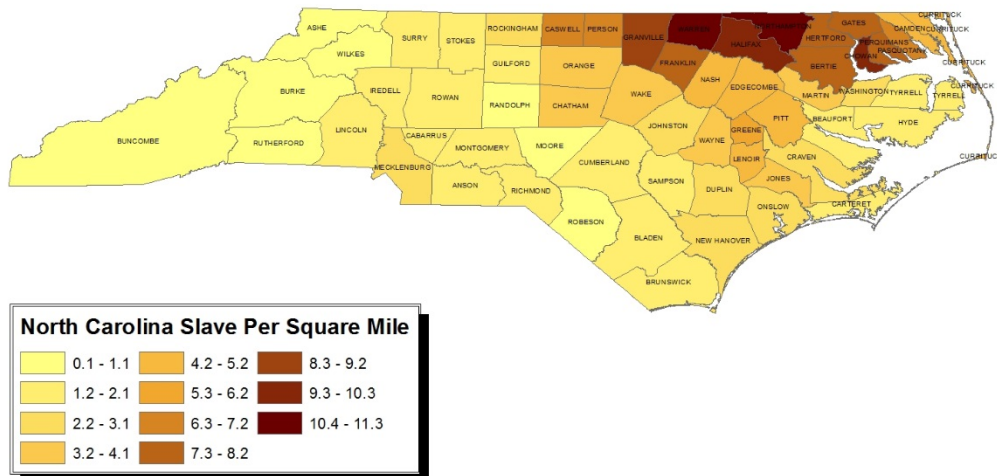


FIGURE 13 SLAVE PER SQUARE MILE IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

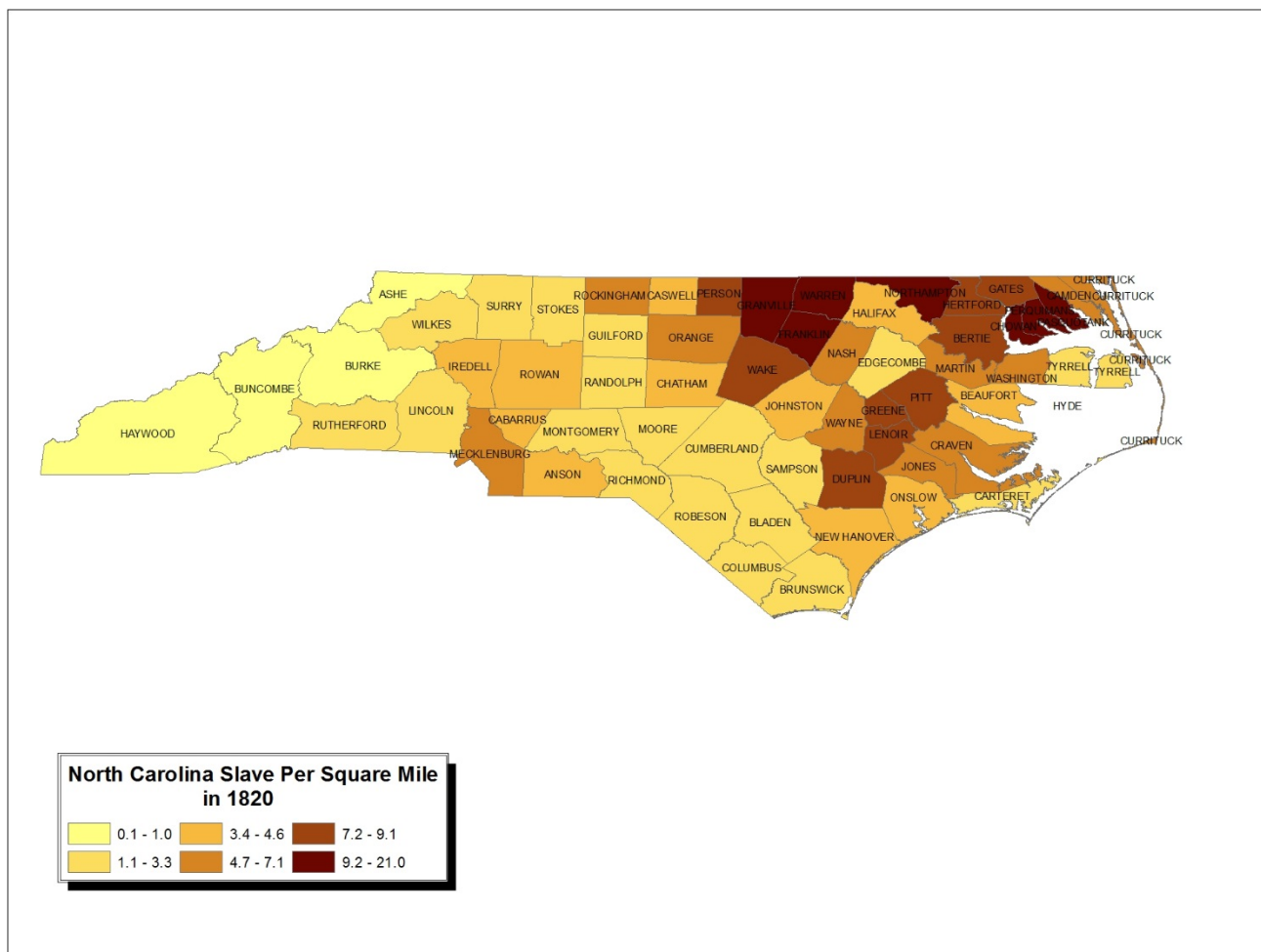


FIGURE 14 SLAVE PER SQUARE MILE IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

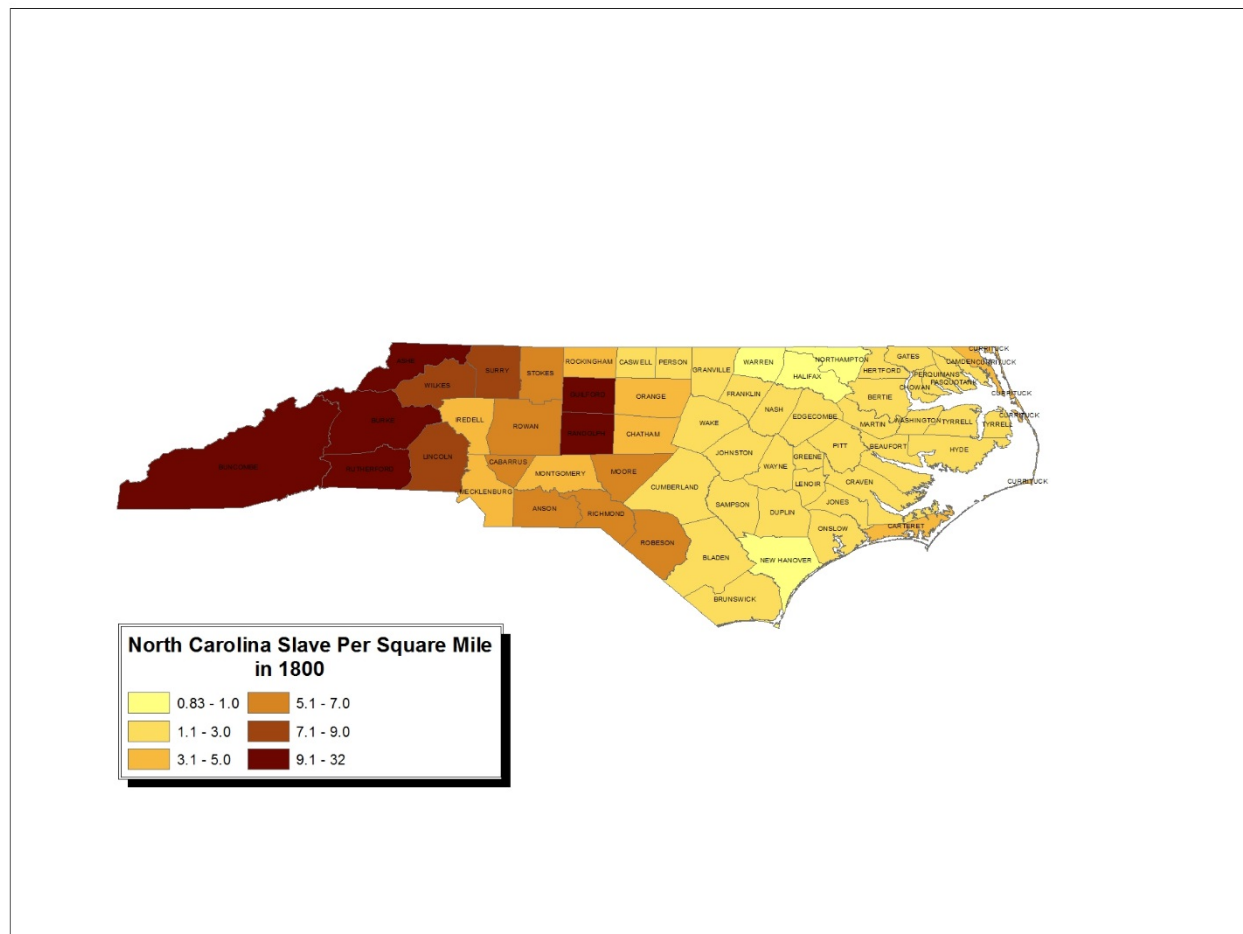


FIGURE 15 FREE PERSON PER SLAVE IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

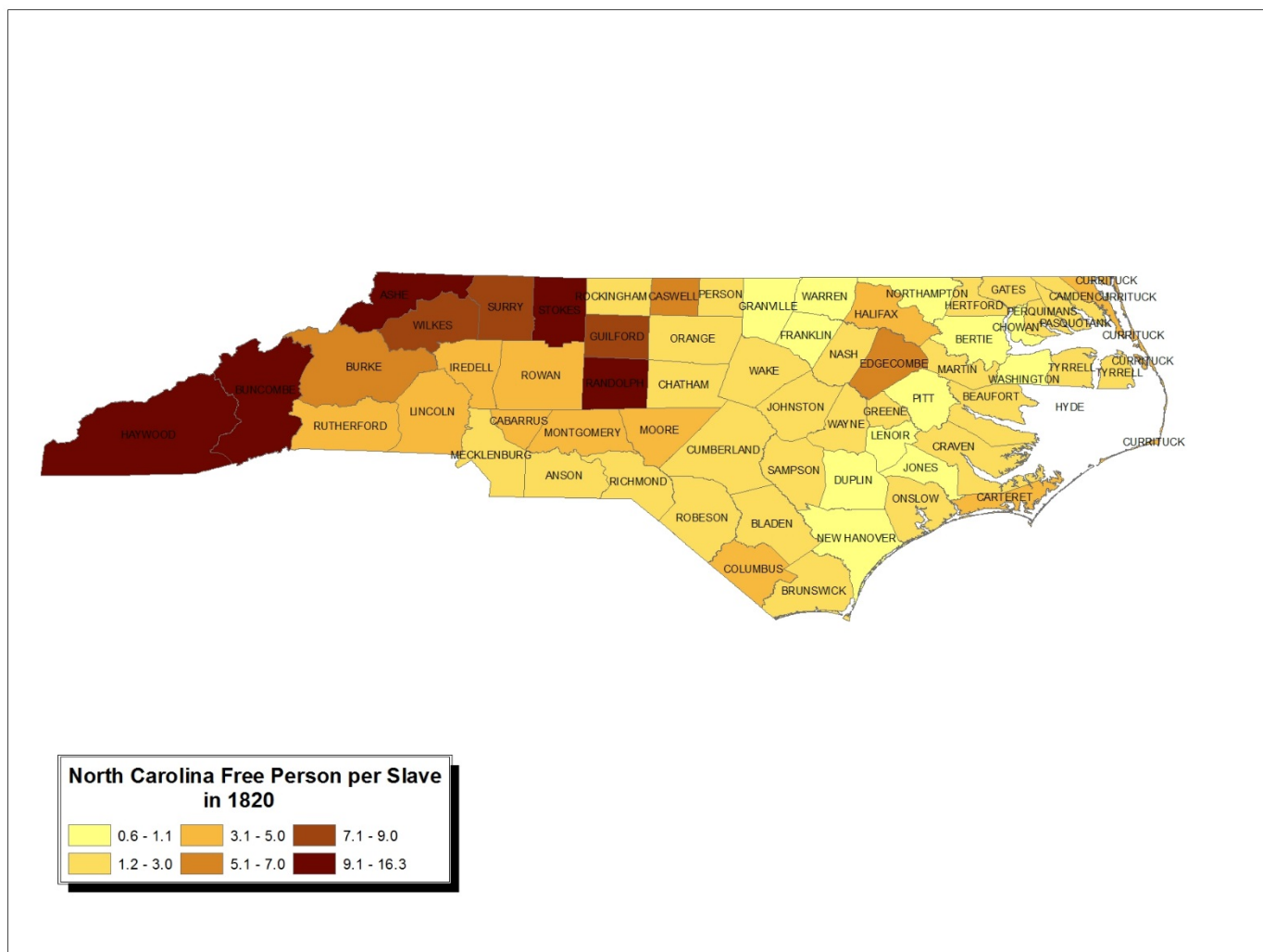


FIGURE 16 FREE PERSON PER SLAVE IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

3. NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION IN 1800 AND 1820

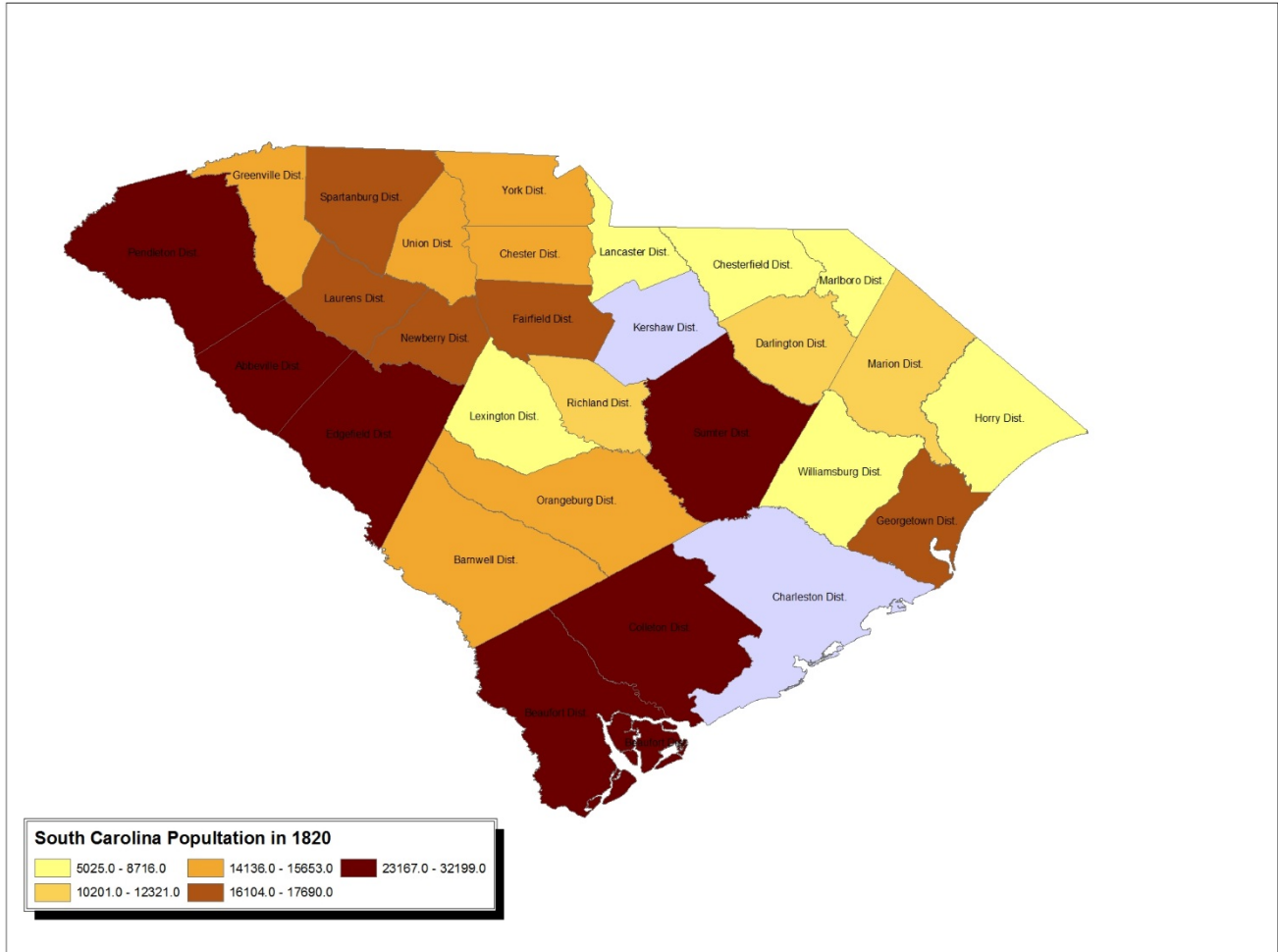


FIGURE 18 POPULATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

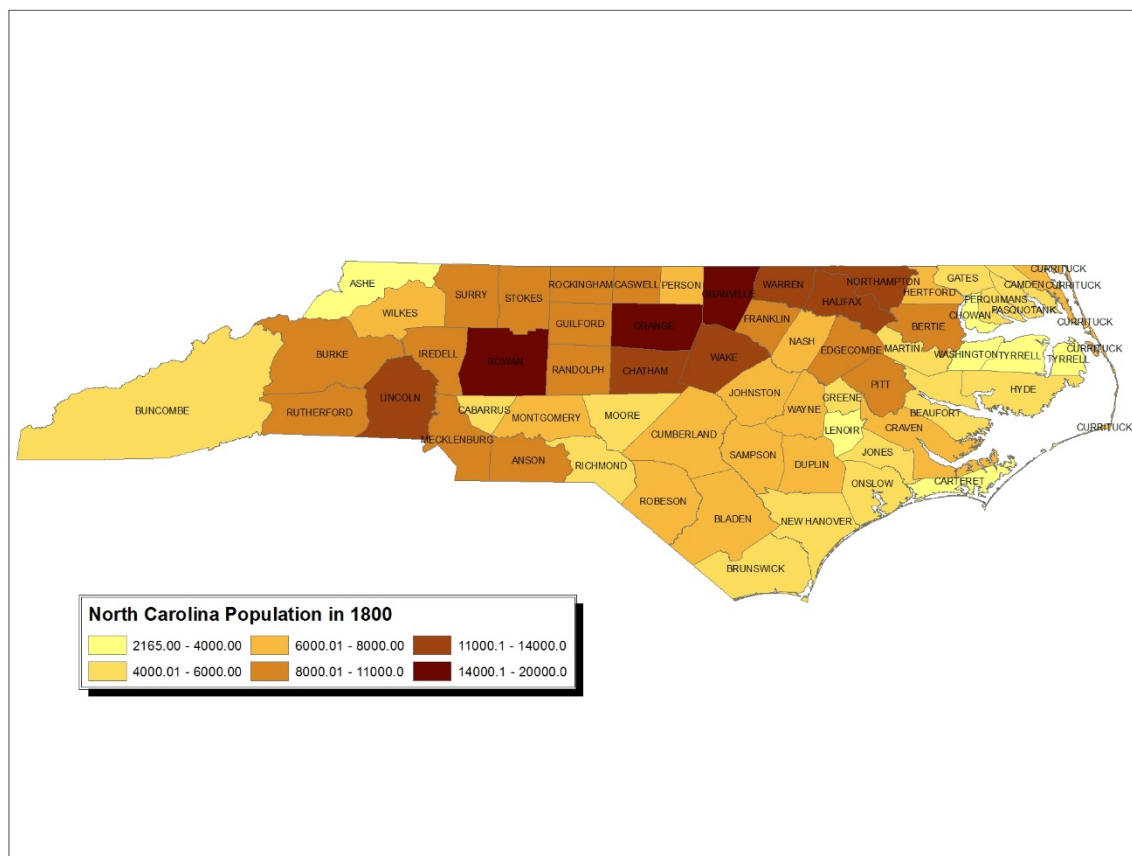


FIGURE 17 POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

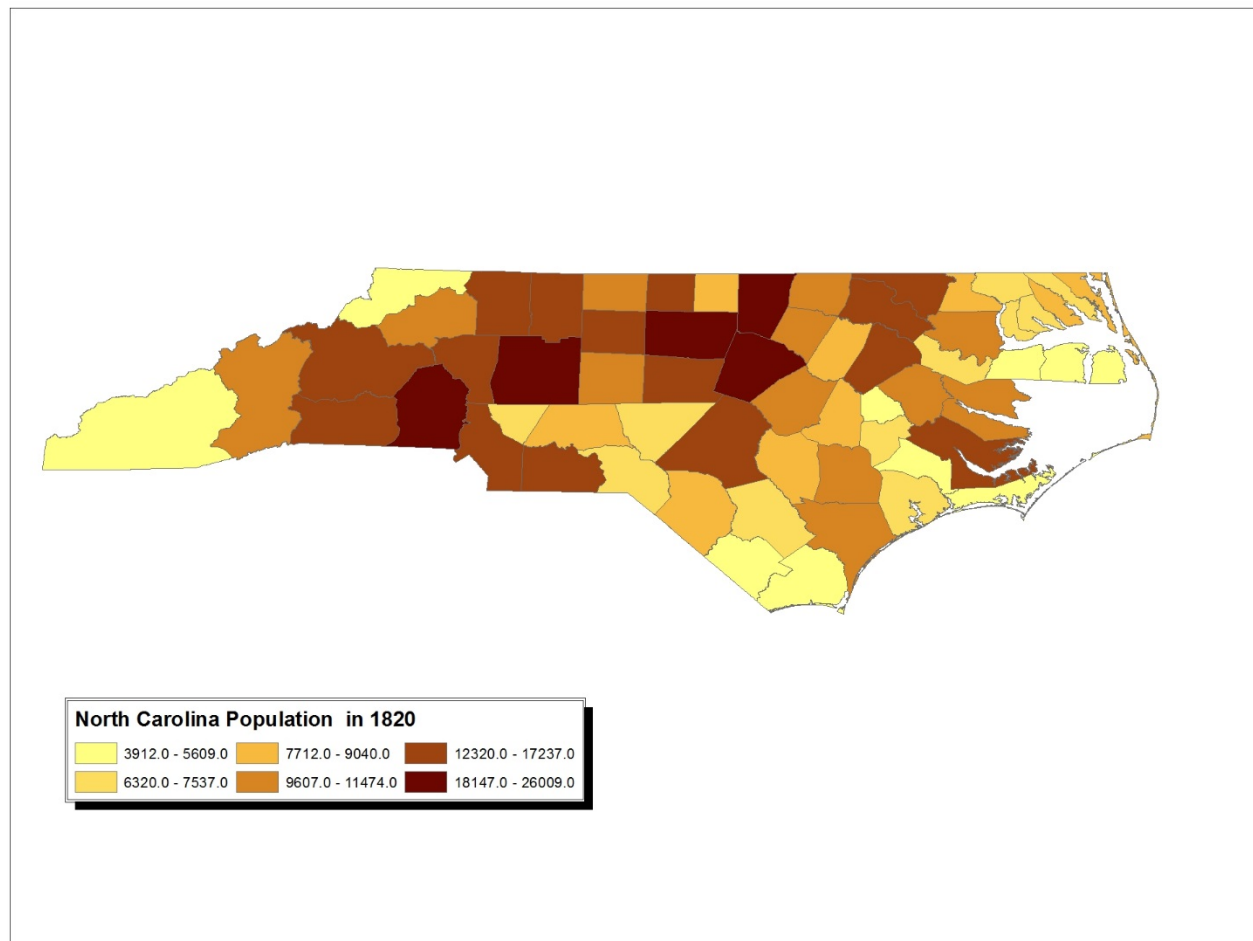


FIGURE 18 POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

4. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1800

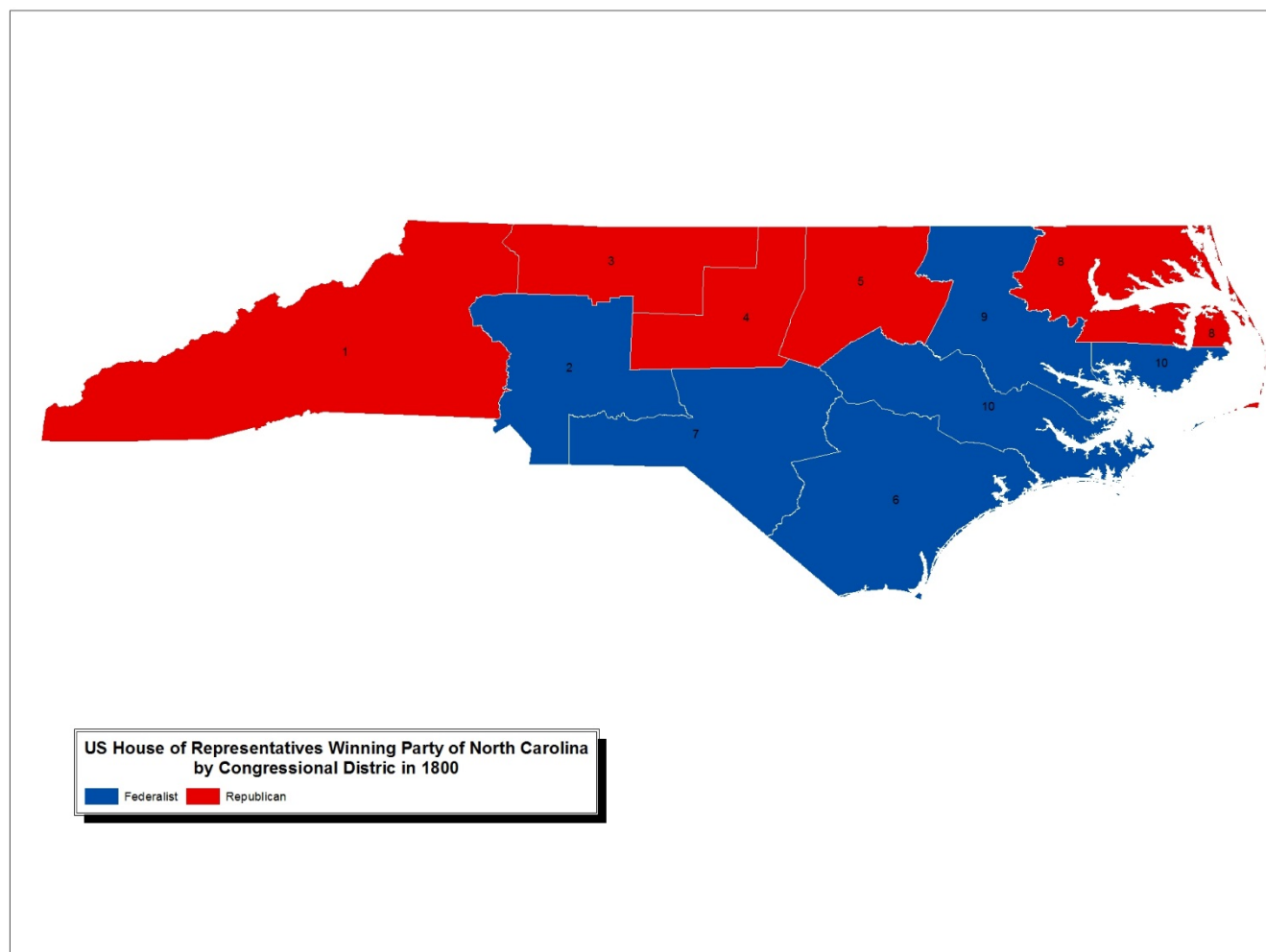


FIGURE 19 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

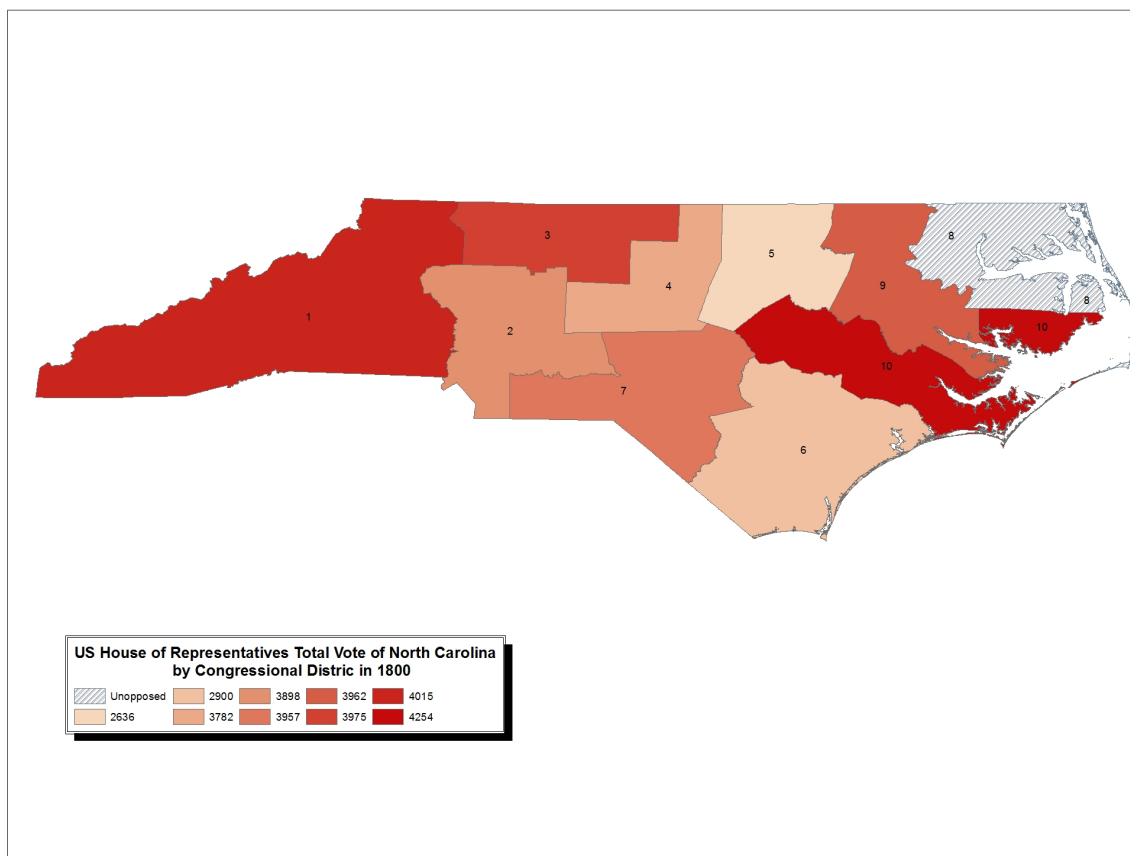


FIGURE 20 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

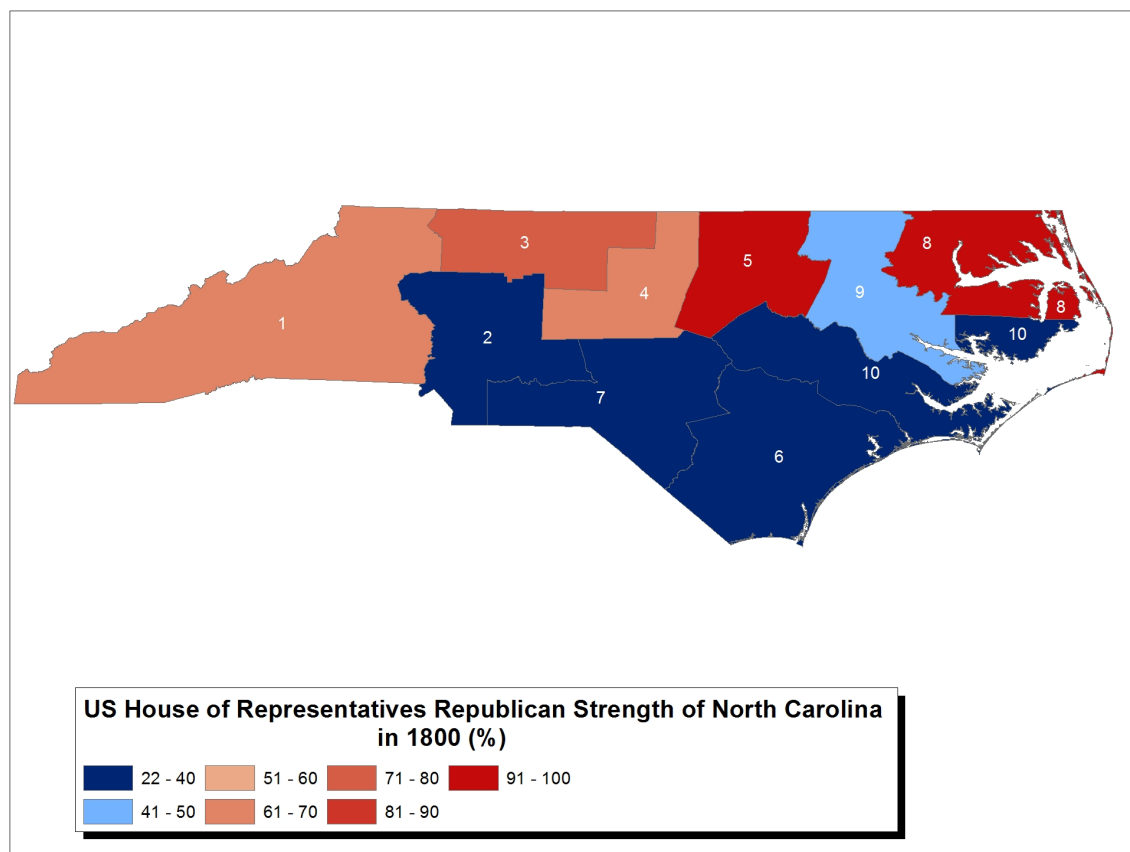


FIGURE 21 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1800

5. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1802

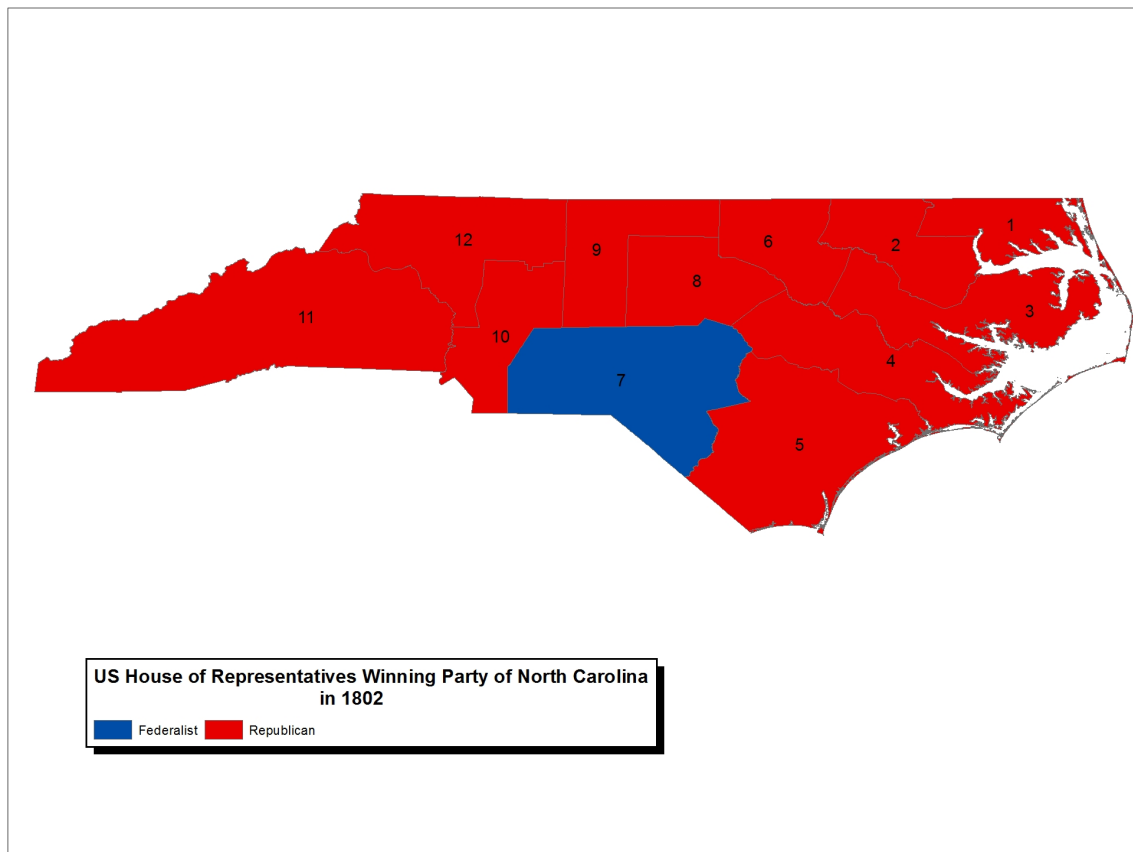


FIGURE 22 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1802

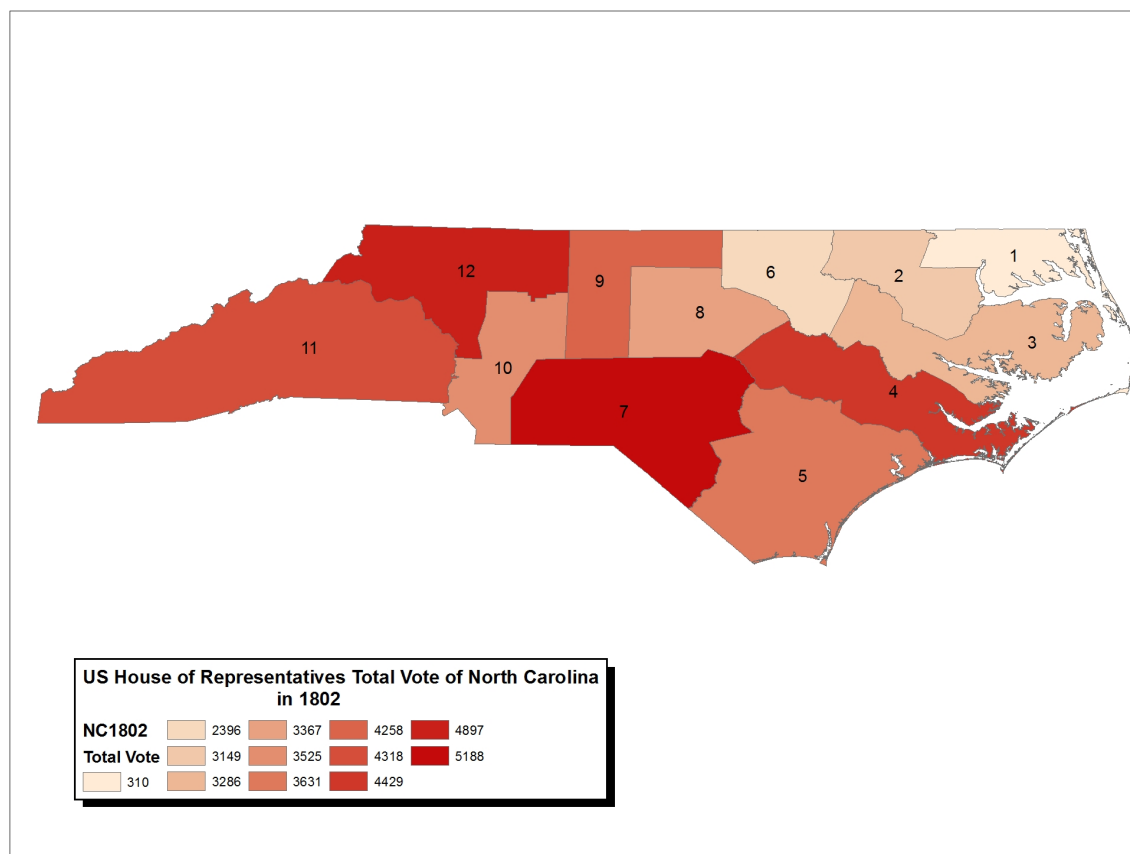


FIGURE 23 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1802

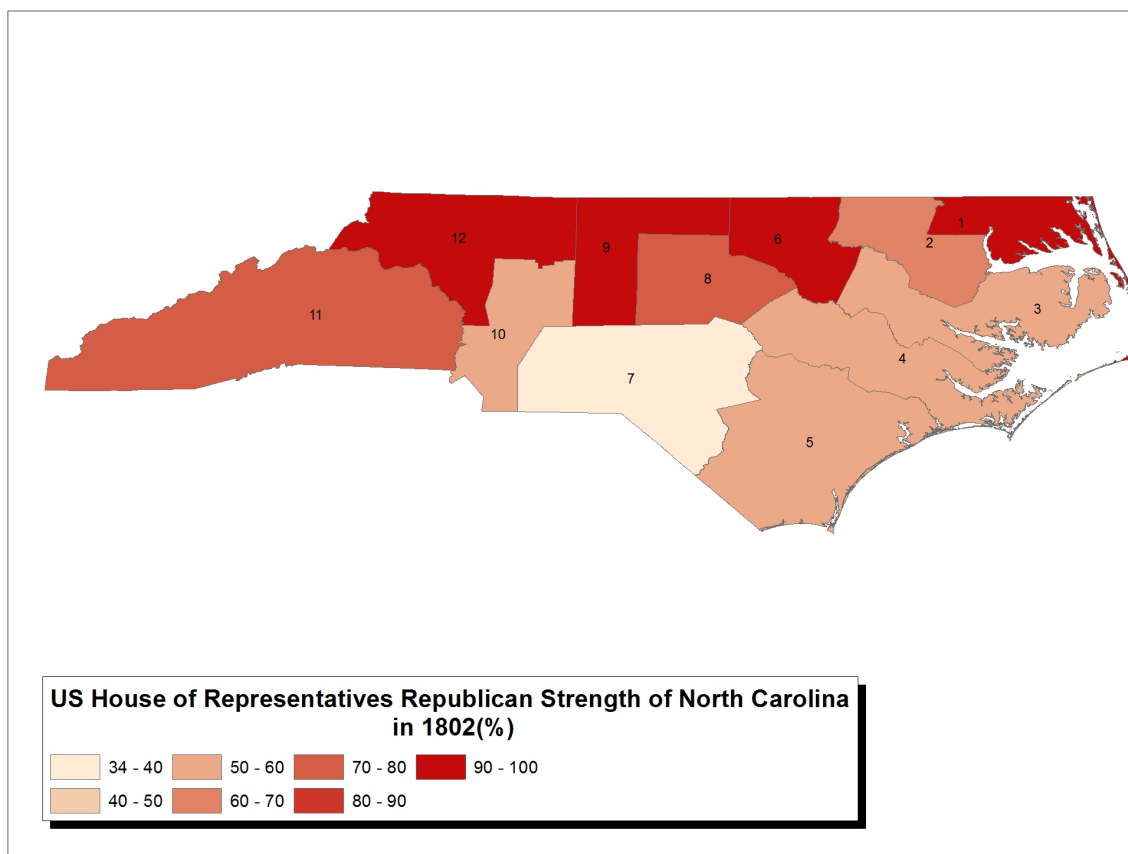


FIGURE 24 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1802

6. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1804

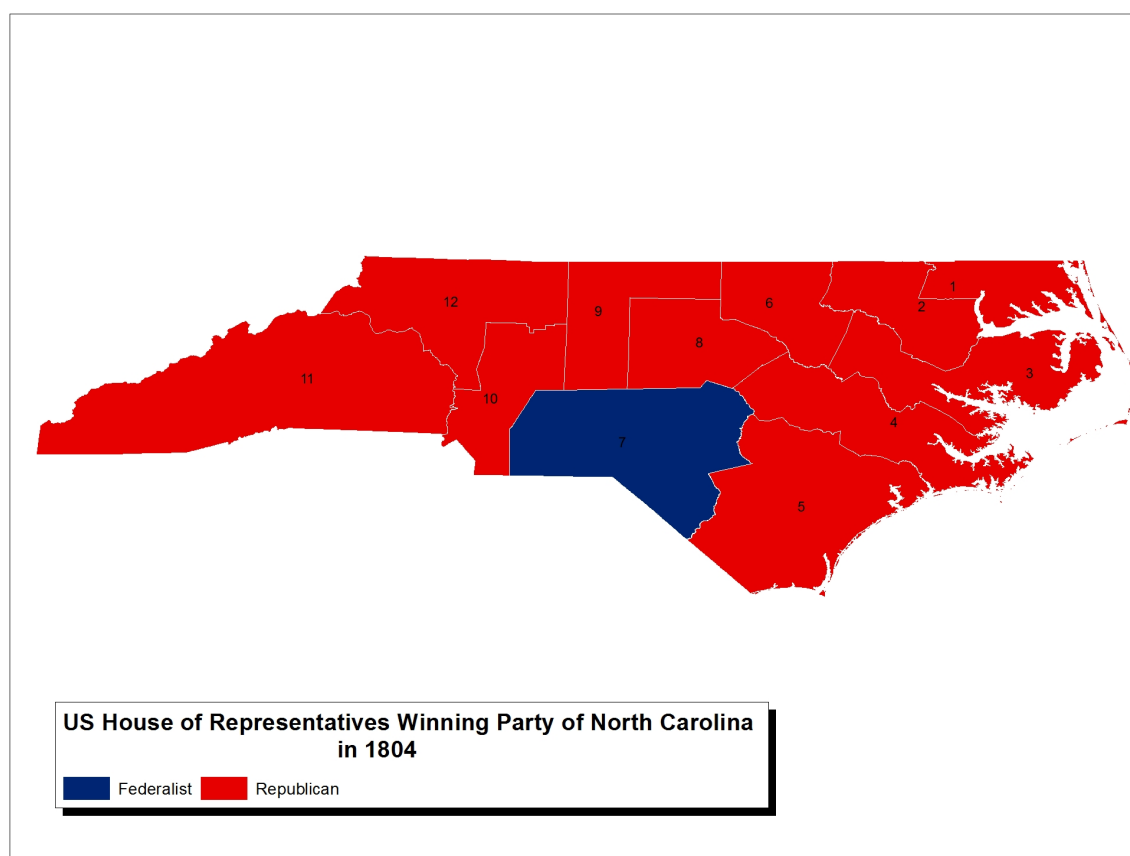


FIGURE 25 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1804

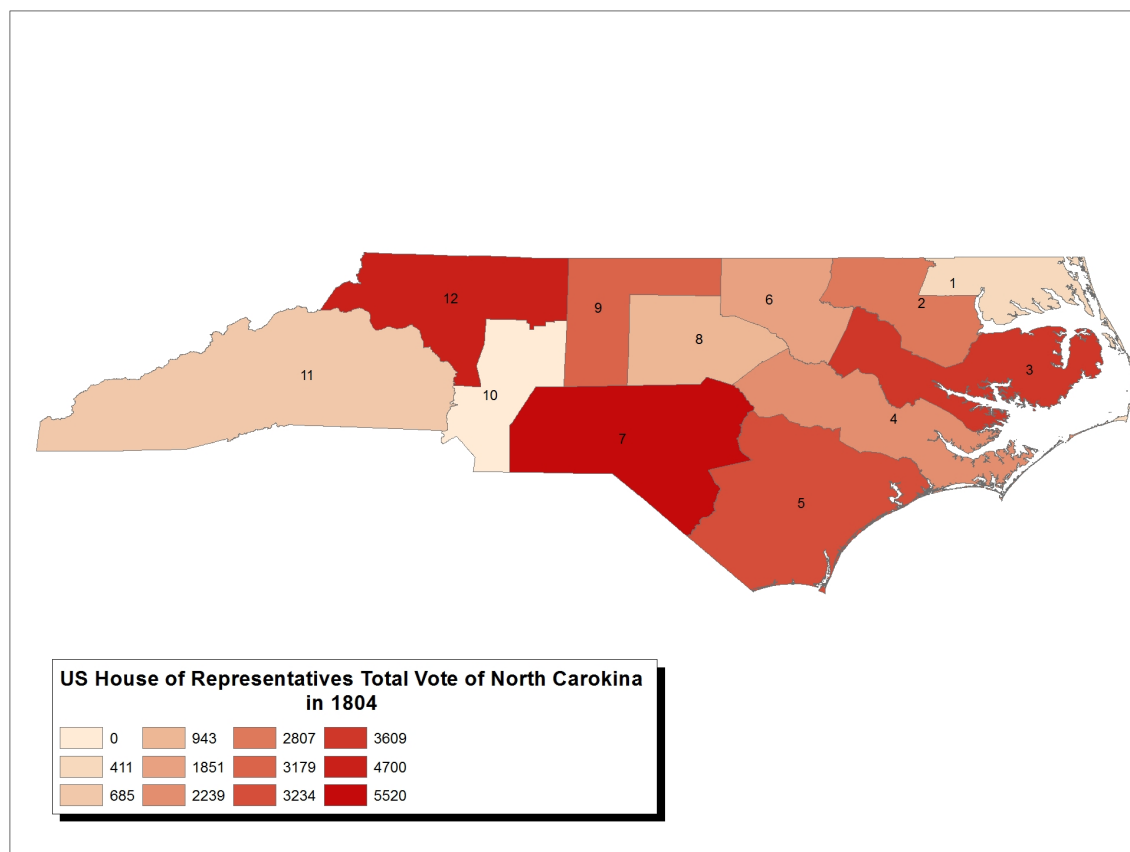


FIGURE 26 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1804

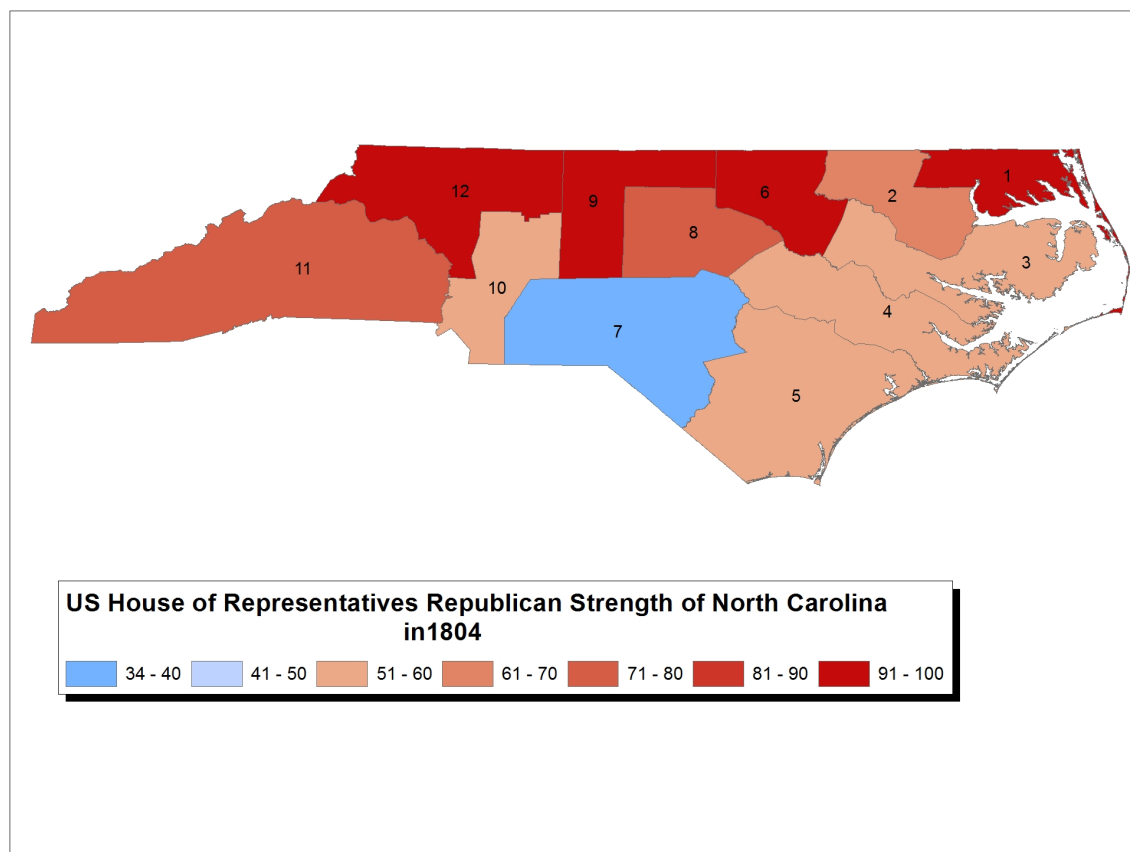


FIGURE 27 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1804

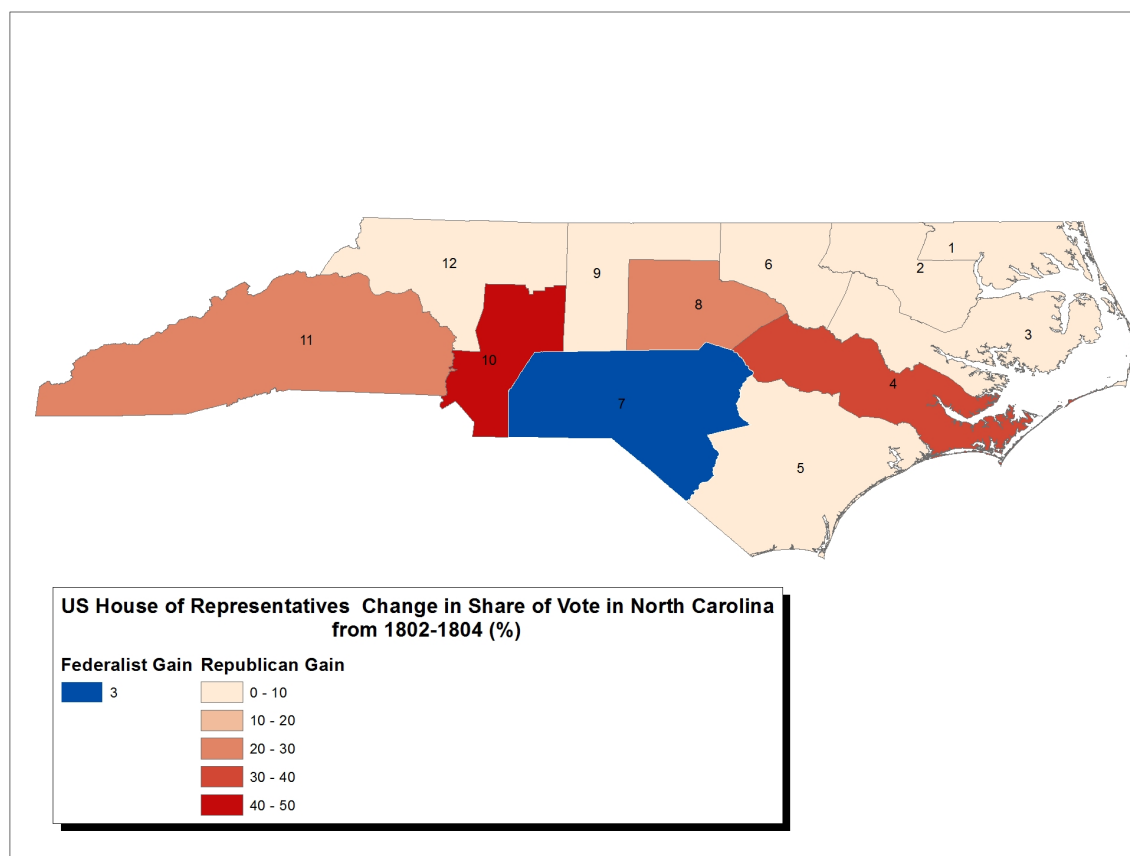


FIGURE 28 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHANGE IN SHARE OF VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1802 TO 1804

7. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1810

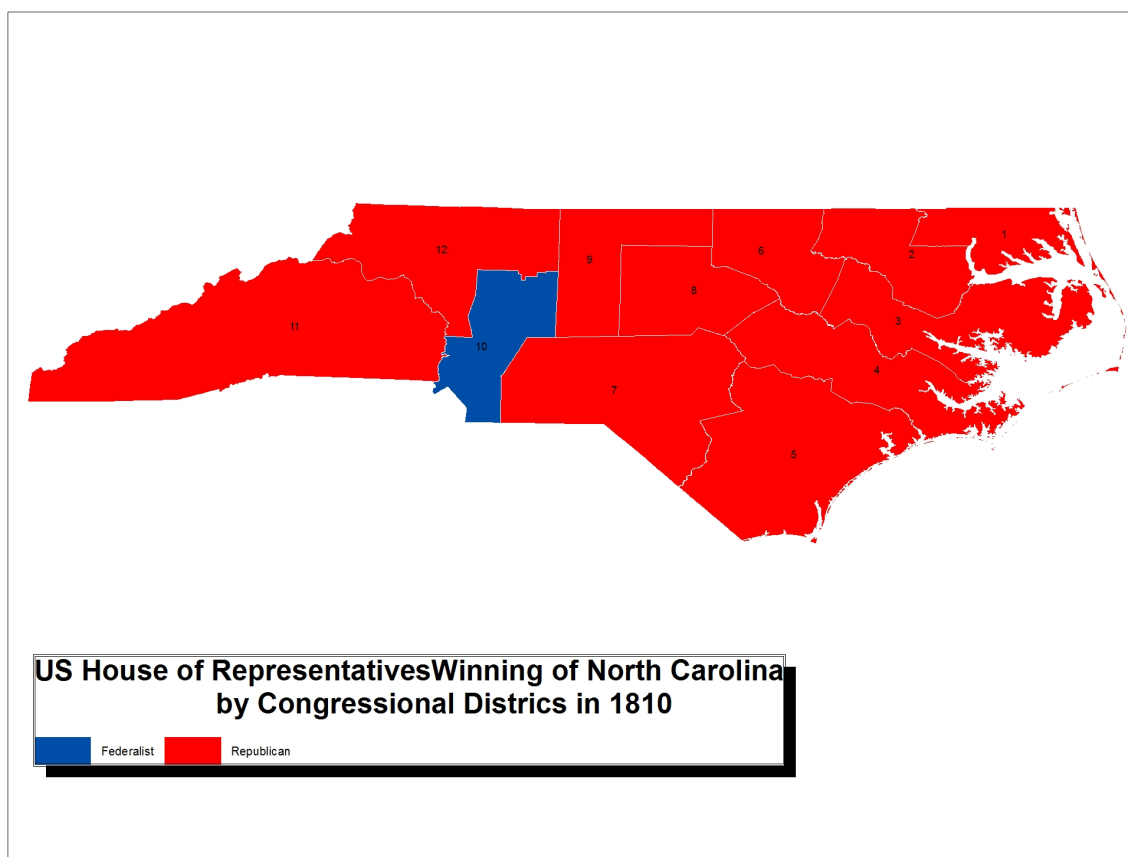


FIGURE 29 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1810

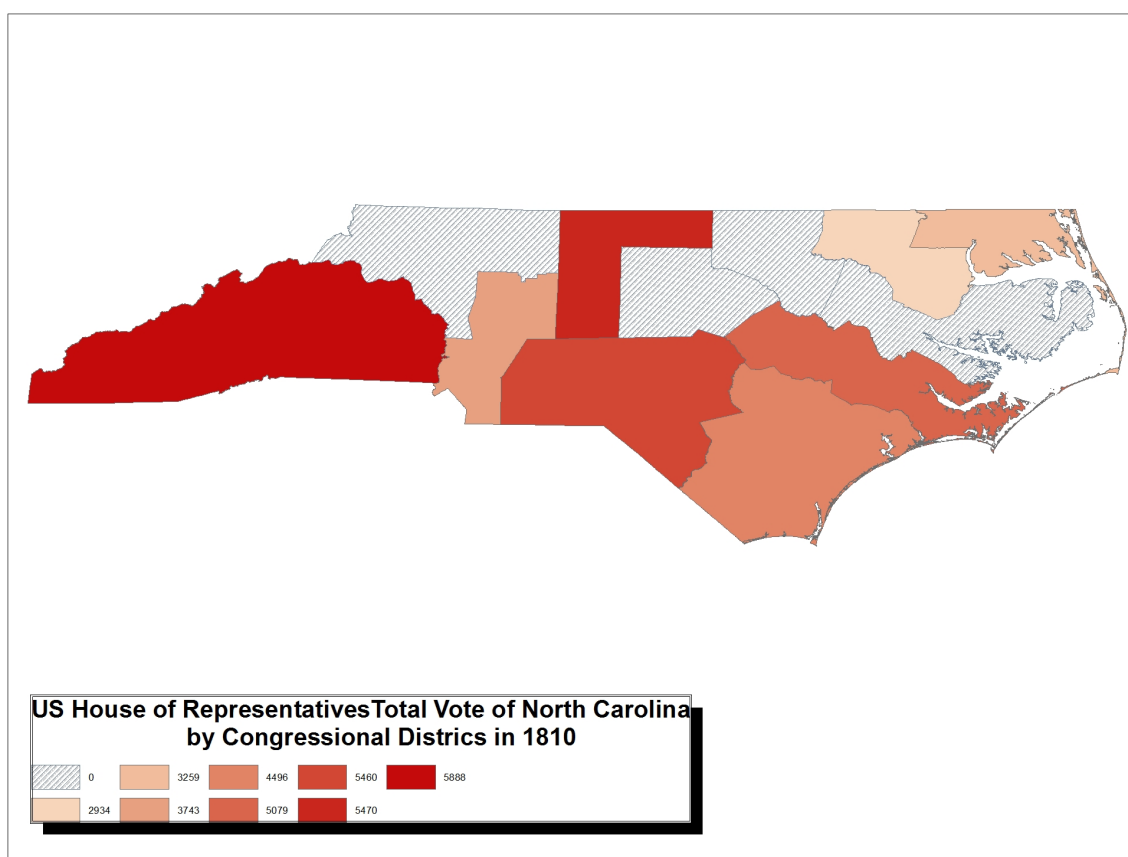


FIGURE 30 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 181

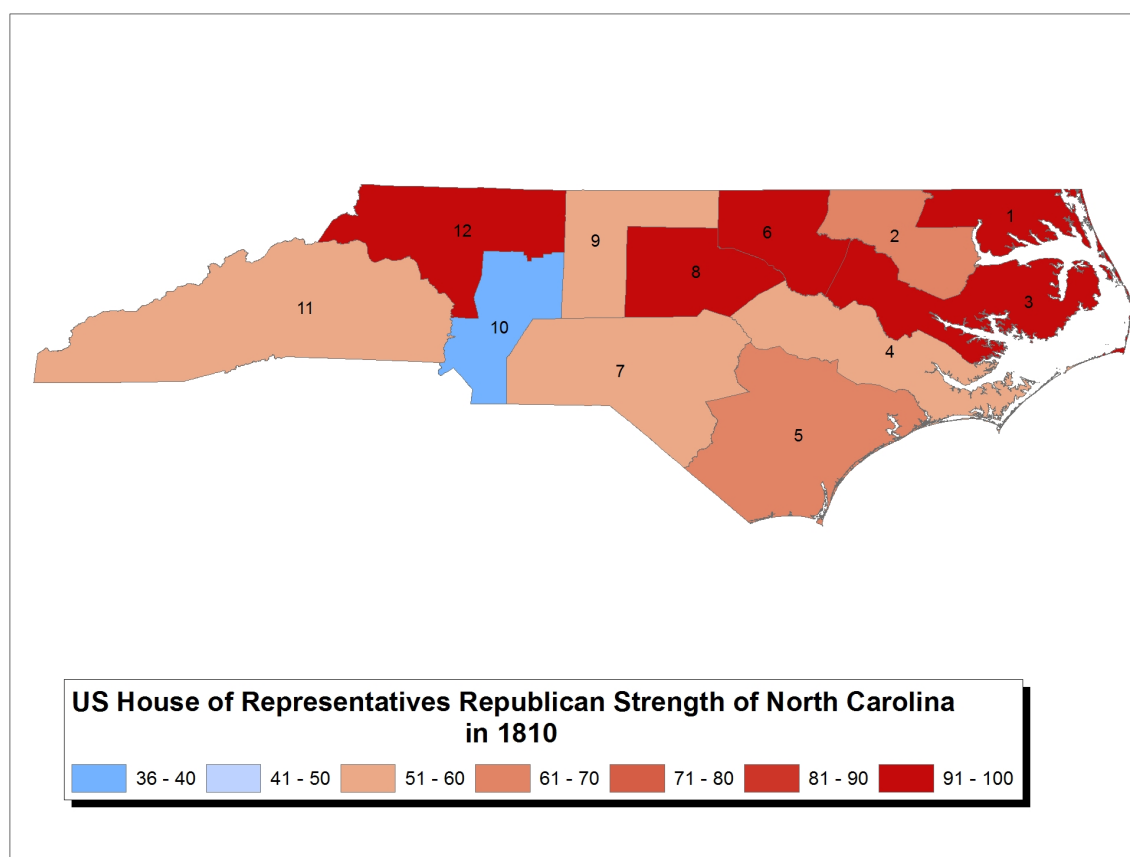


FIGURE 31 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1810

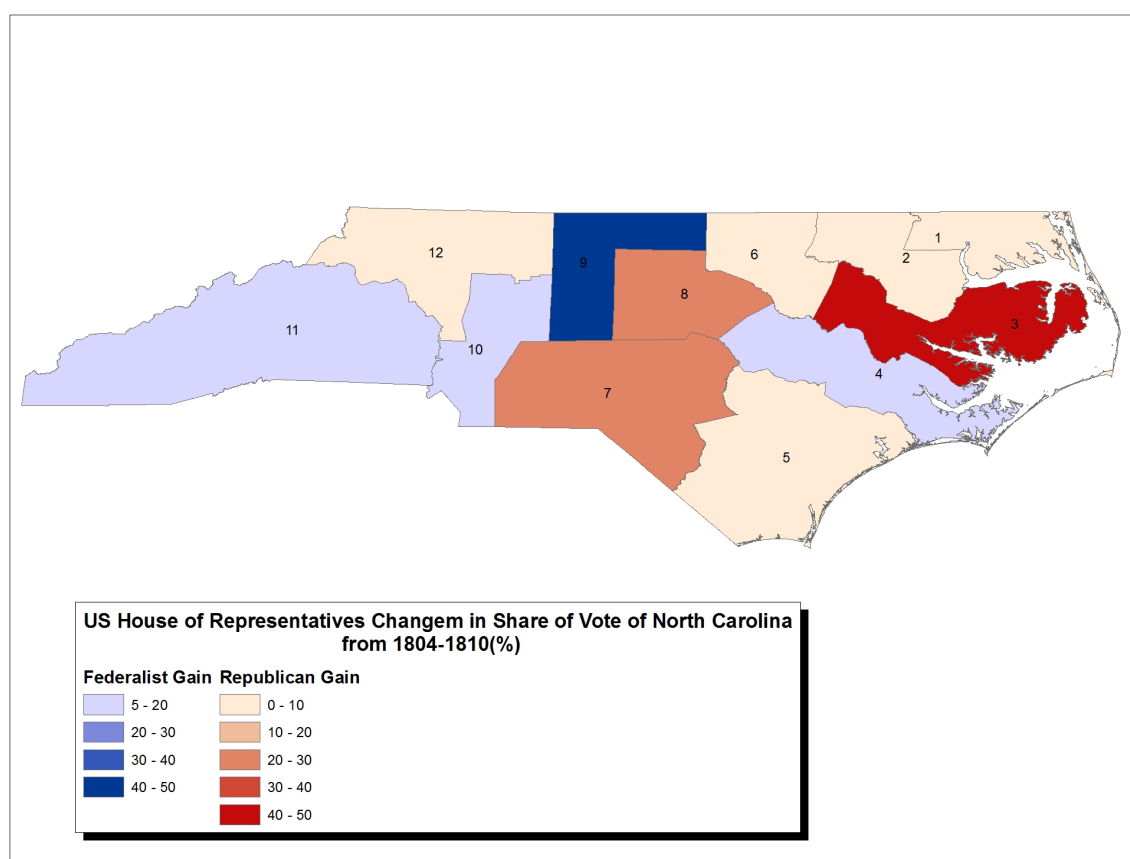


FIGURE 32 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHANGE IN SHARE OF VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1804 TO 1810

8. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1820

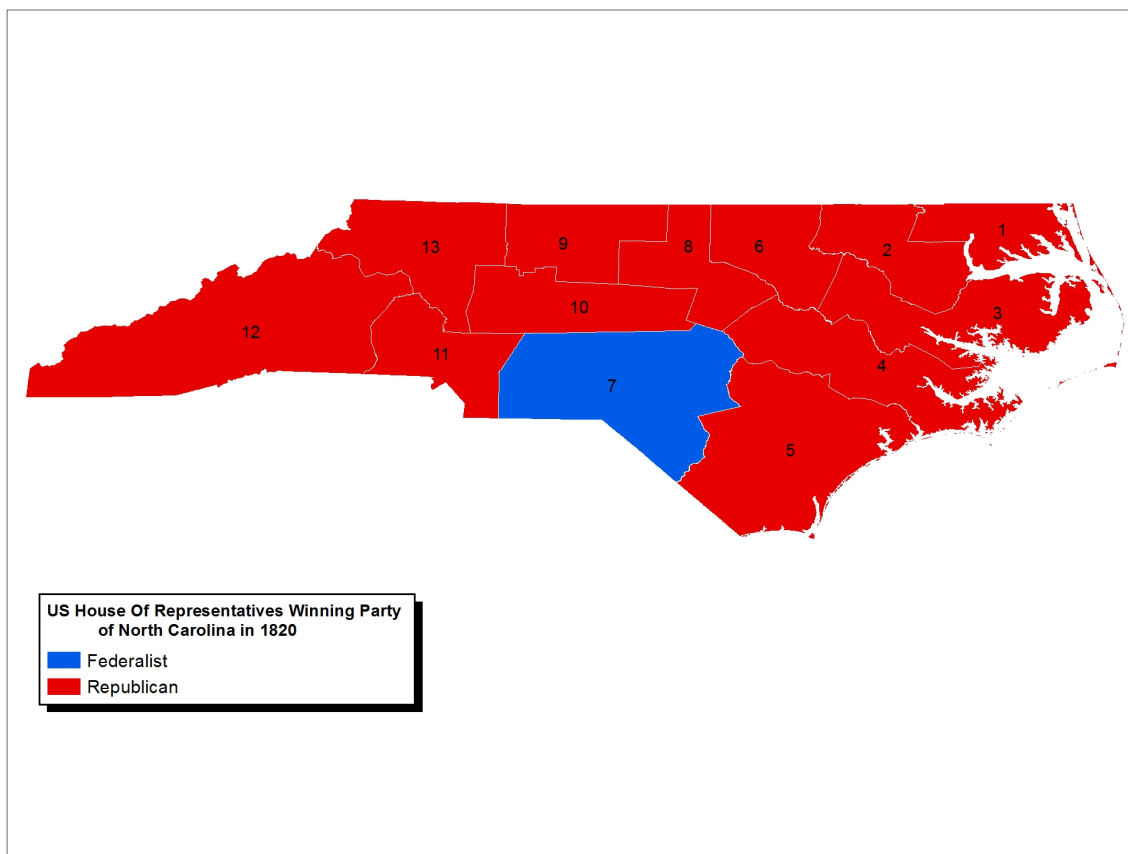


FIGURE 33 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

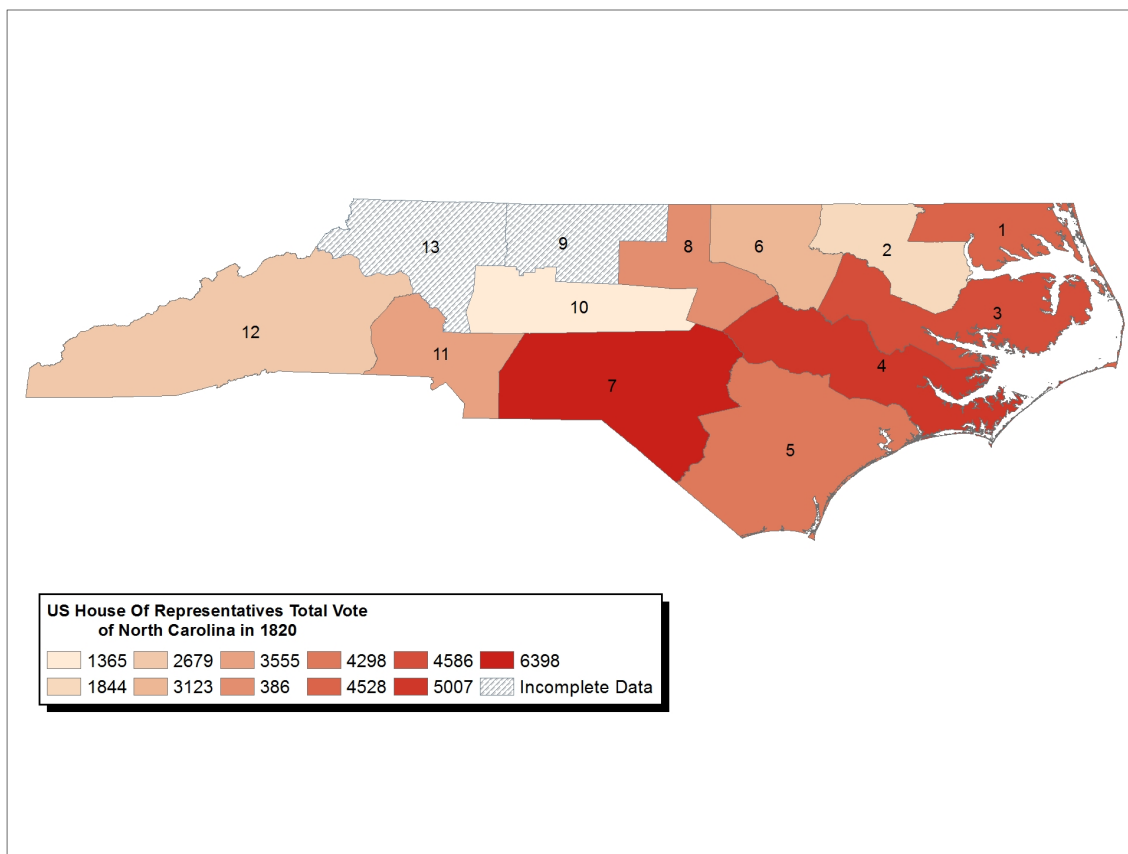


FIGURE 34 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

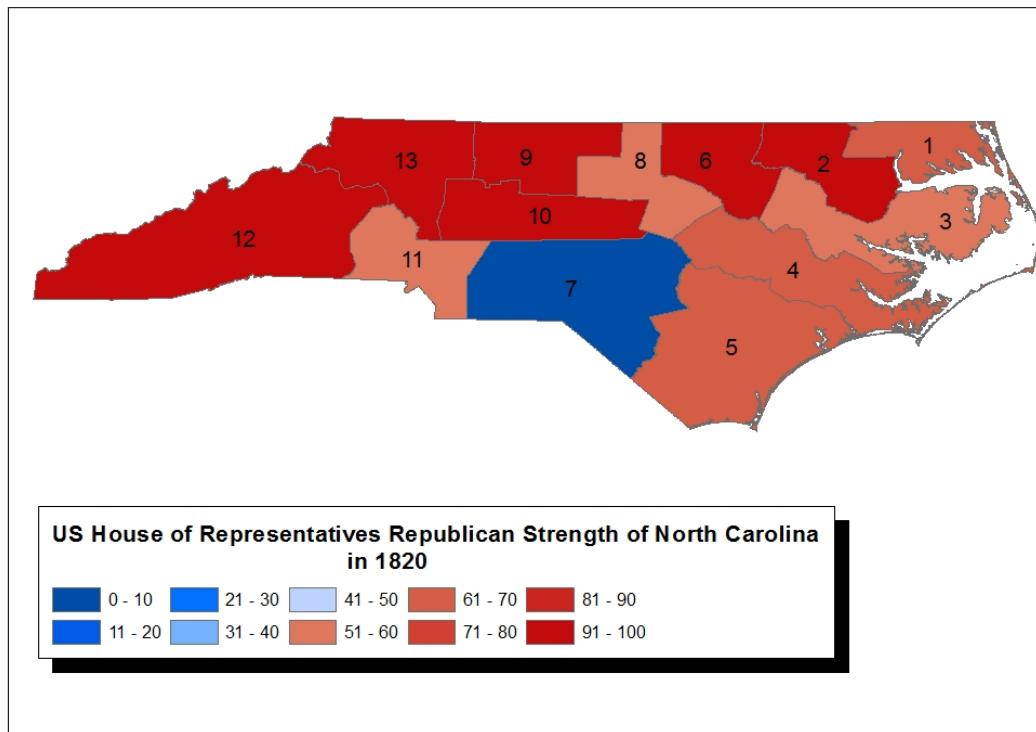


FIGURE 35 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1820

9. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1800

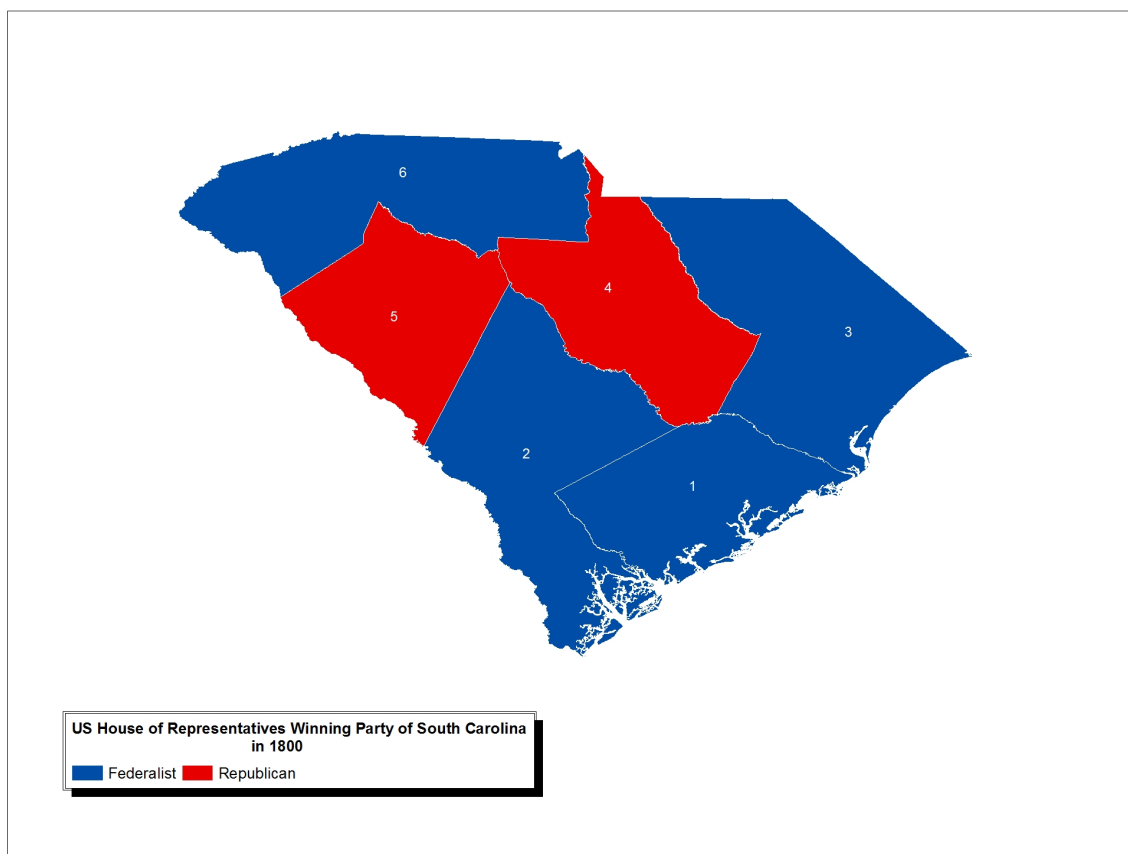


FIGURE 36 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

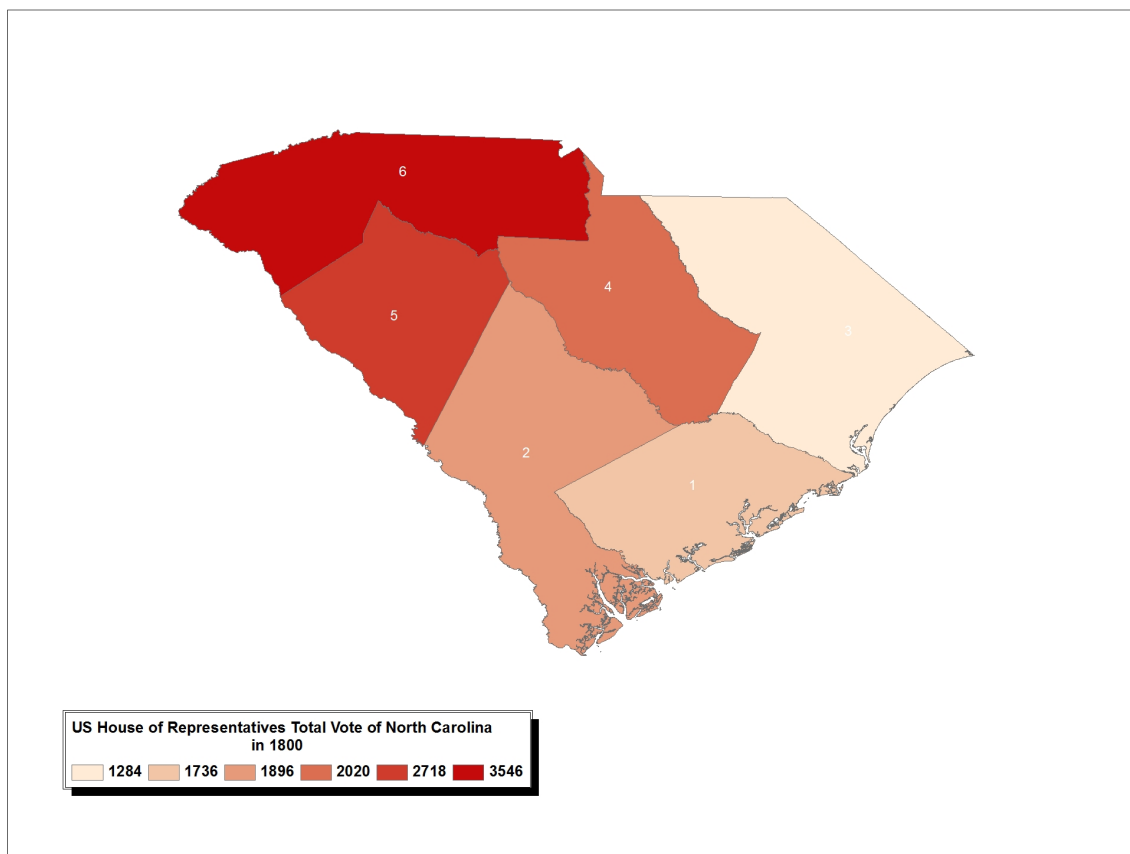


FIGURE 37 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

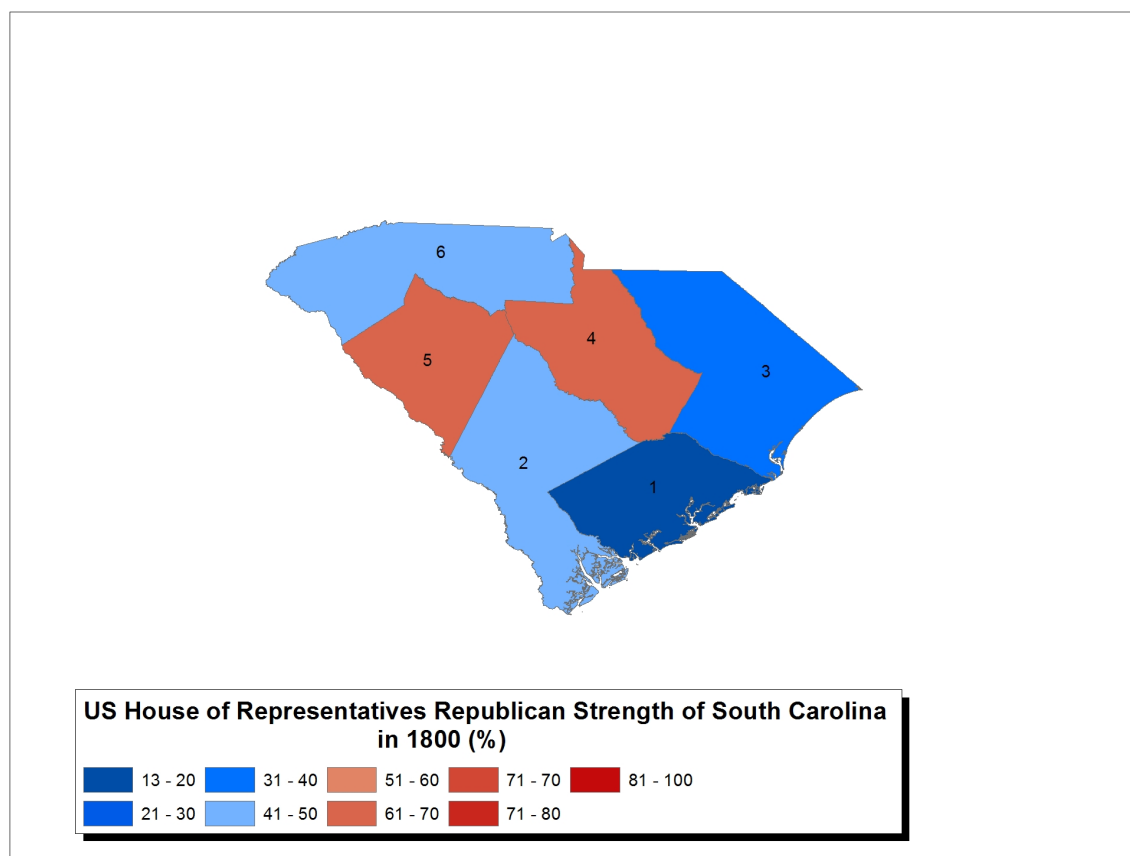


FIGURE 38 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1800

10. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1802

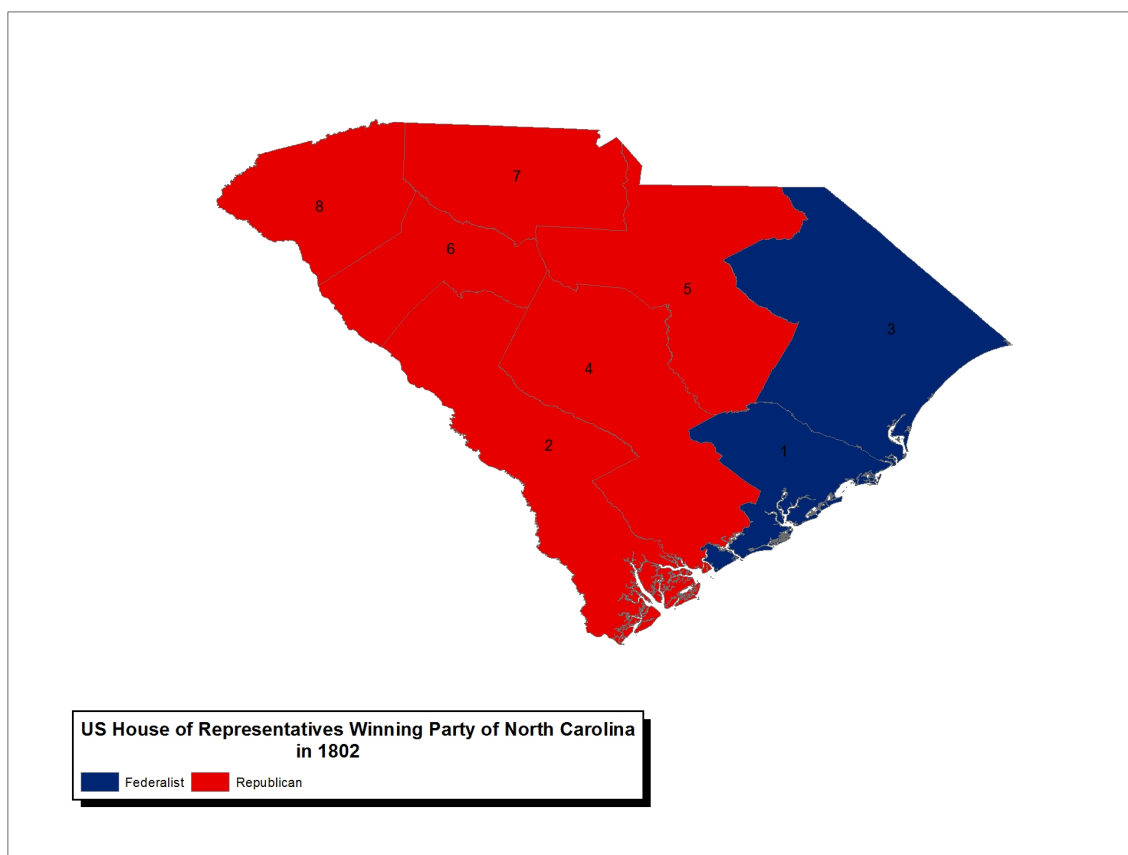


FIGURE 39 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1802

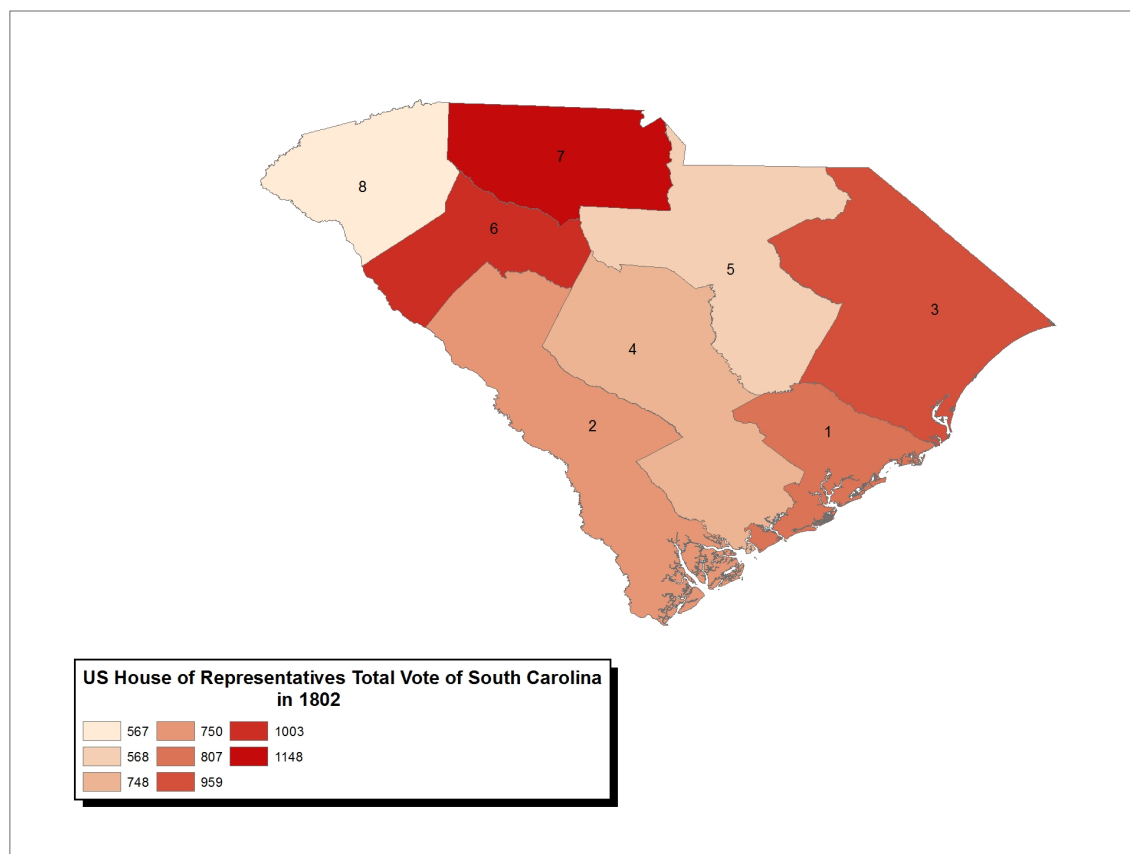


FIGURE 40 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1802

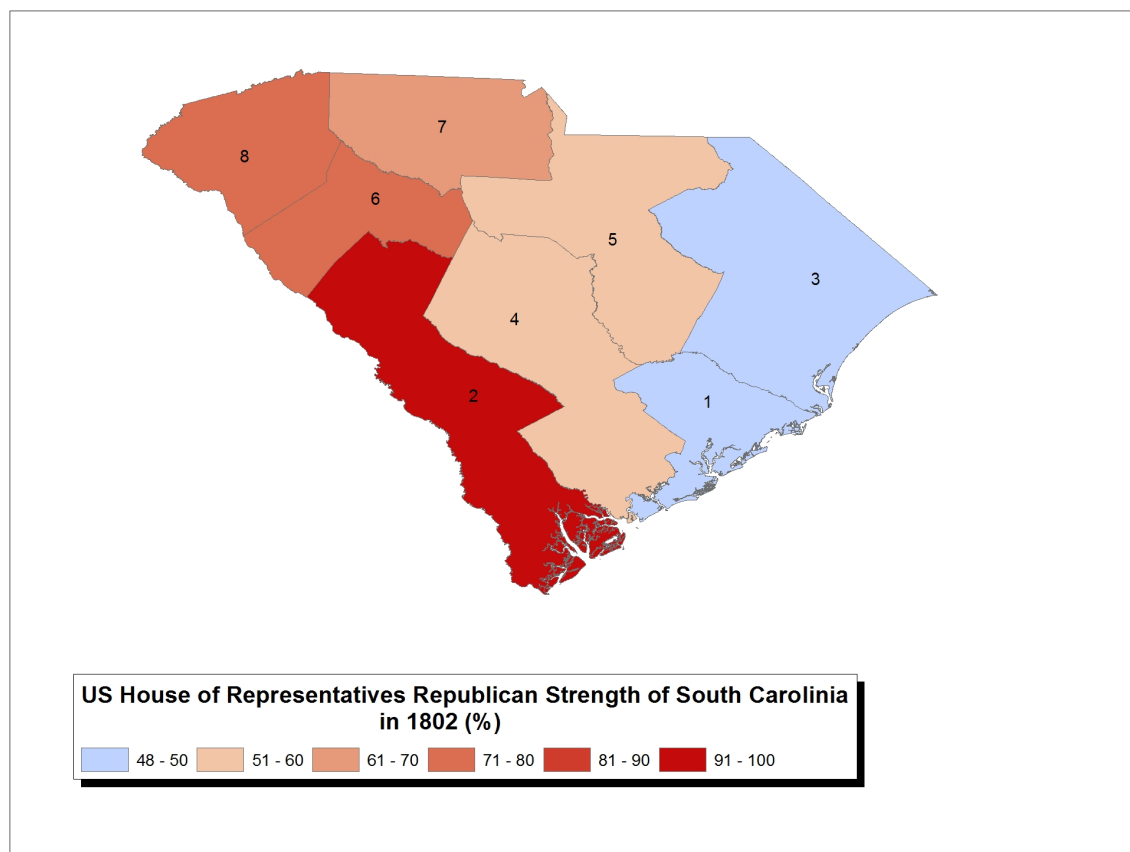


FIGURE 41 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1802

11. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1804

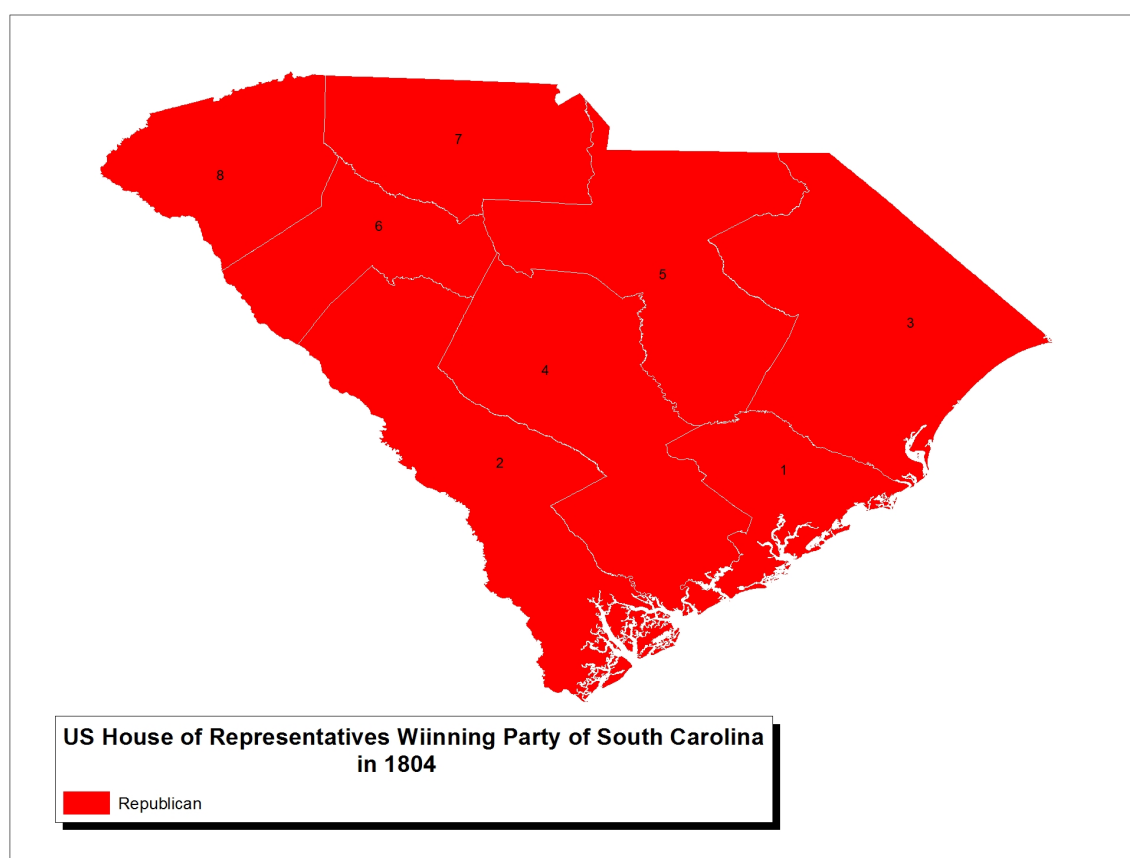


FIGURE 42 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1804

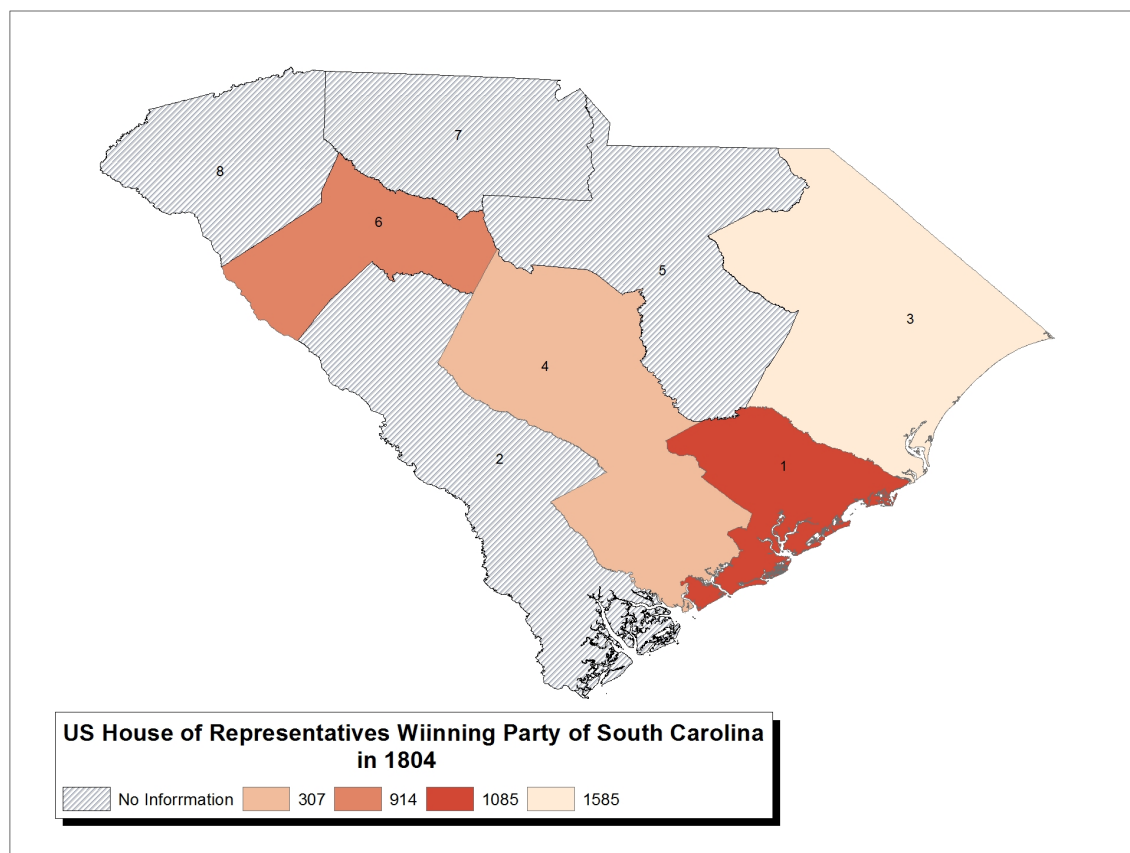


FIGURE 43 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1804

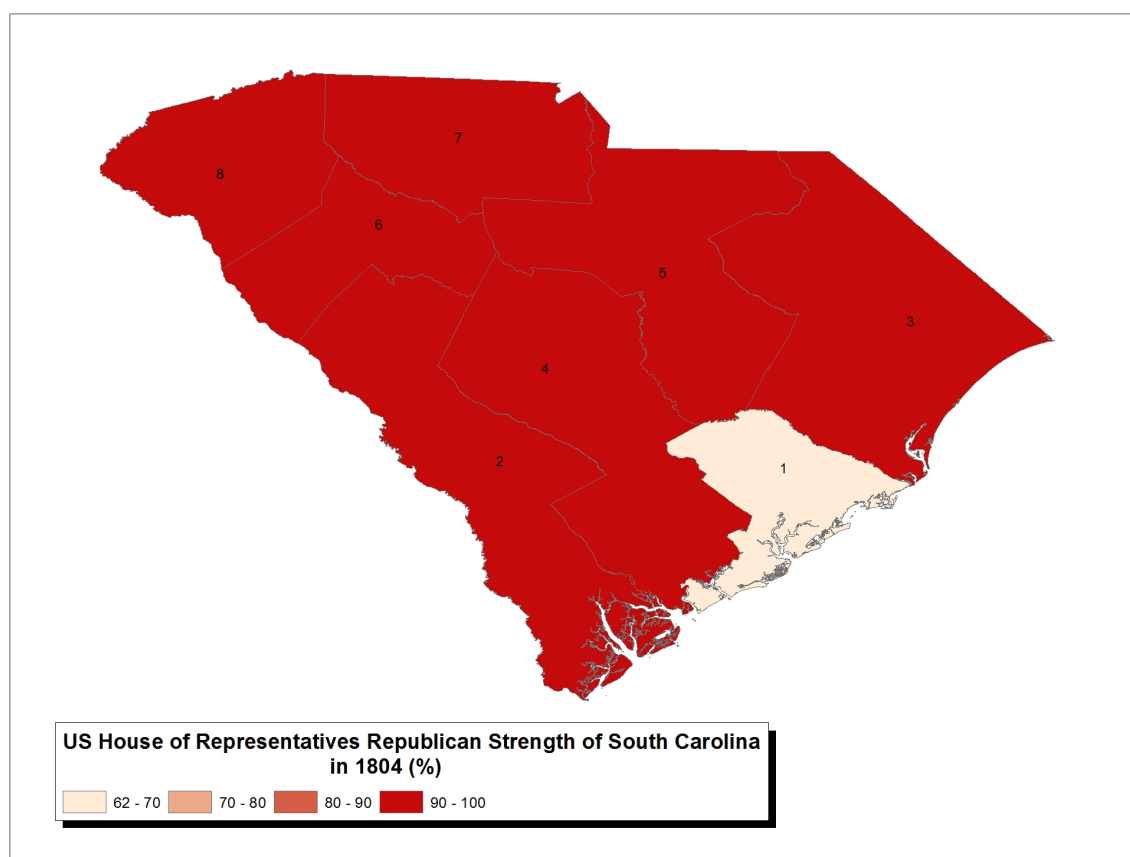


FIGURE 44 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1804

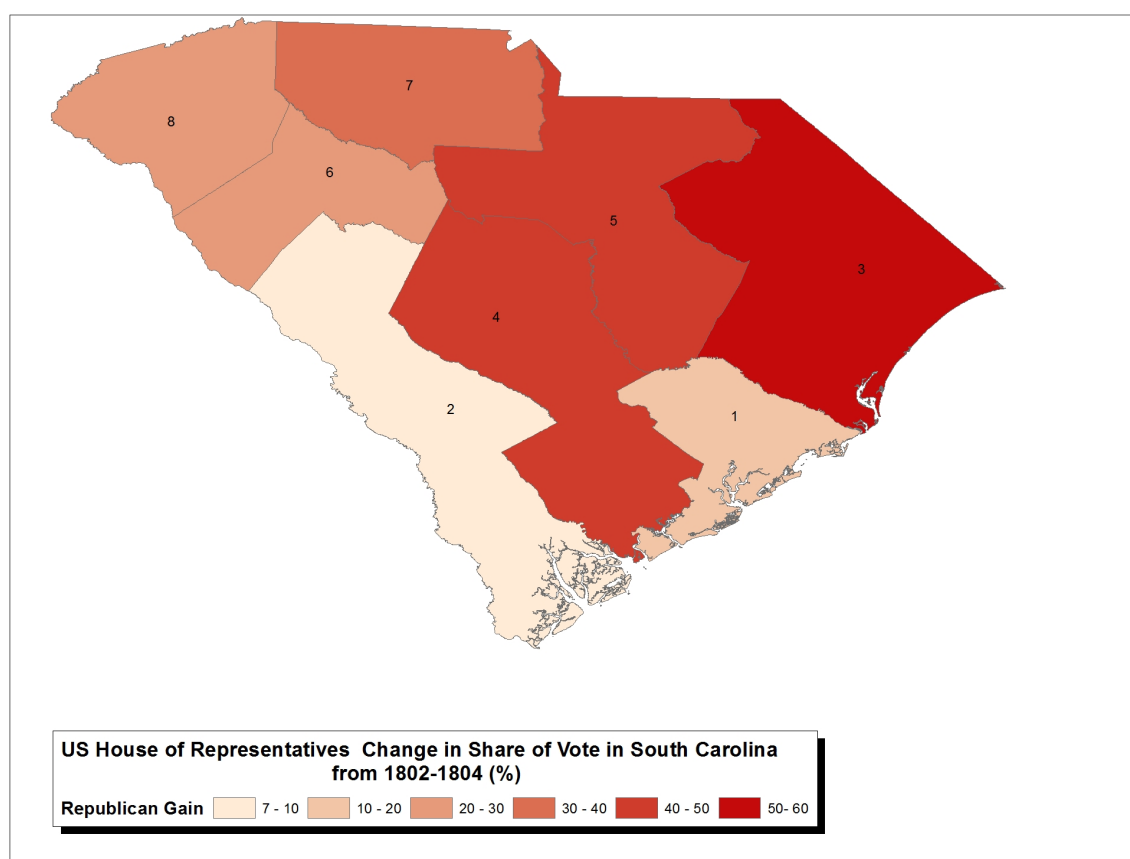


FIGURE 45 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHANGE IN SHARE OF VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN FROM 1802 TO 1804

12. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1810

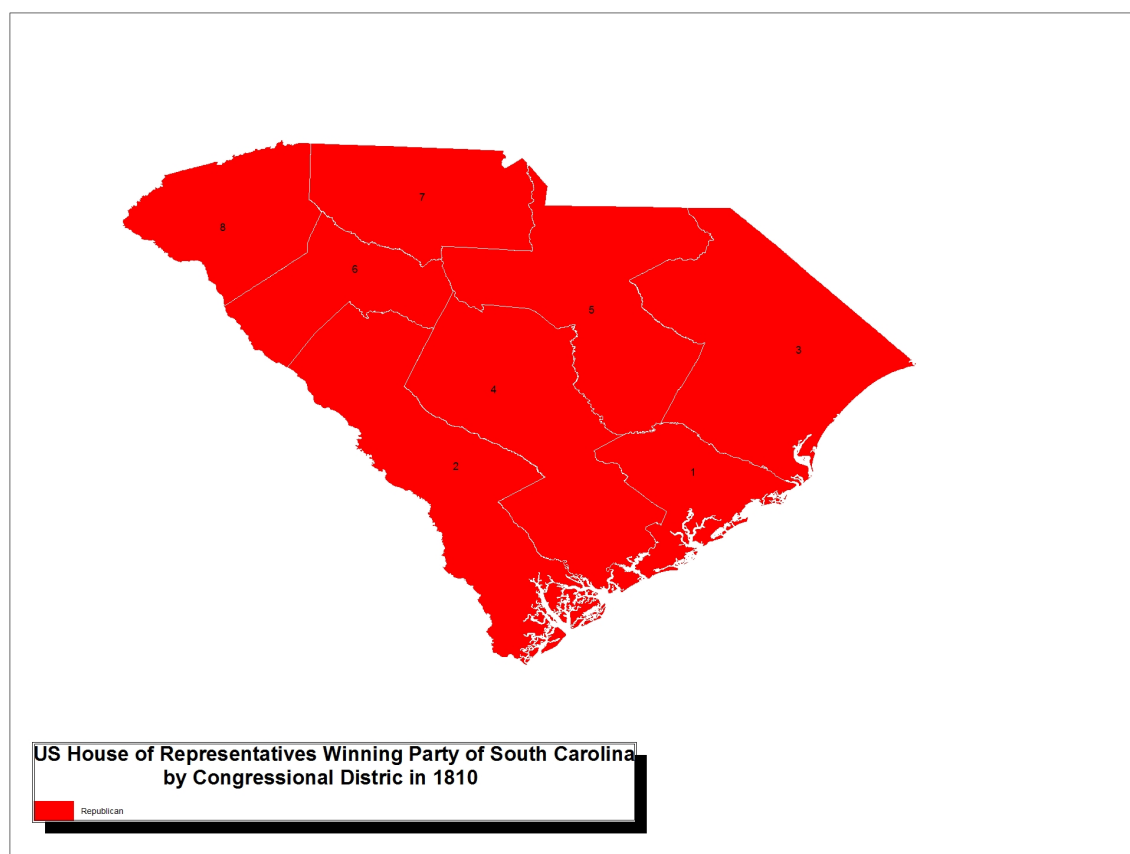


FIGURE 46 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1810

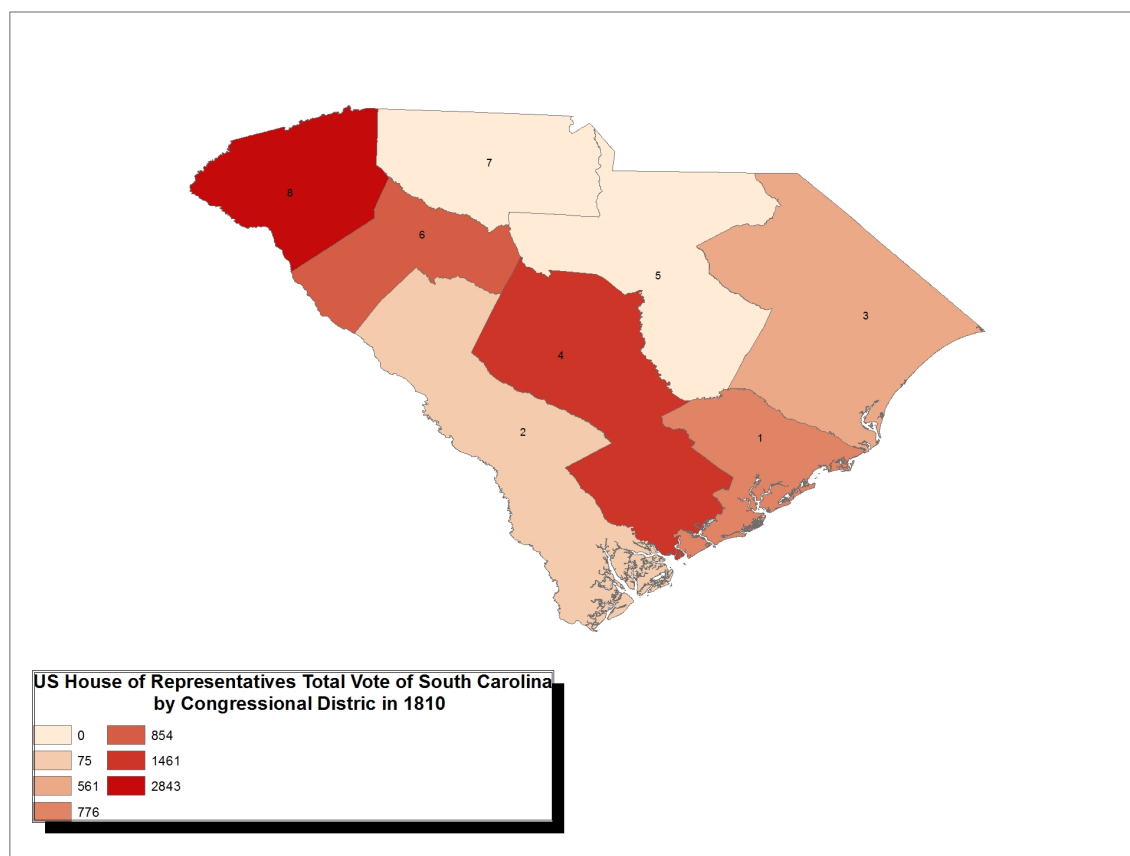


FIGURE 47 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1810

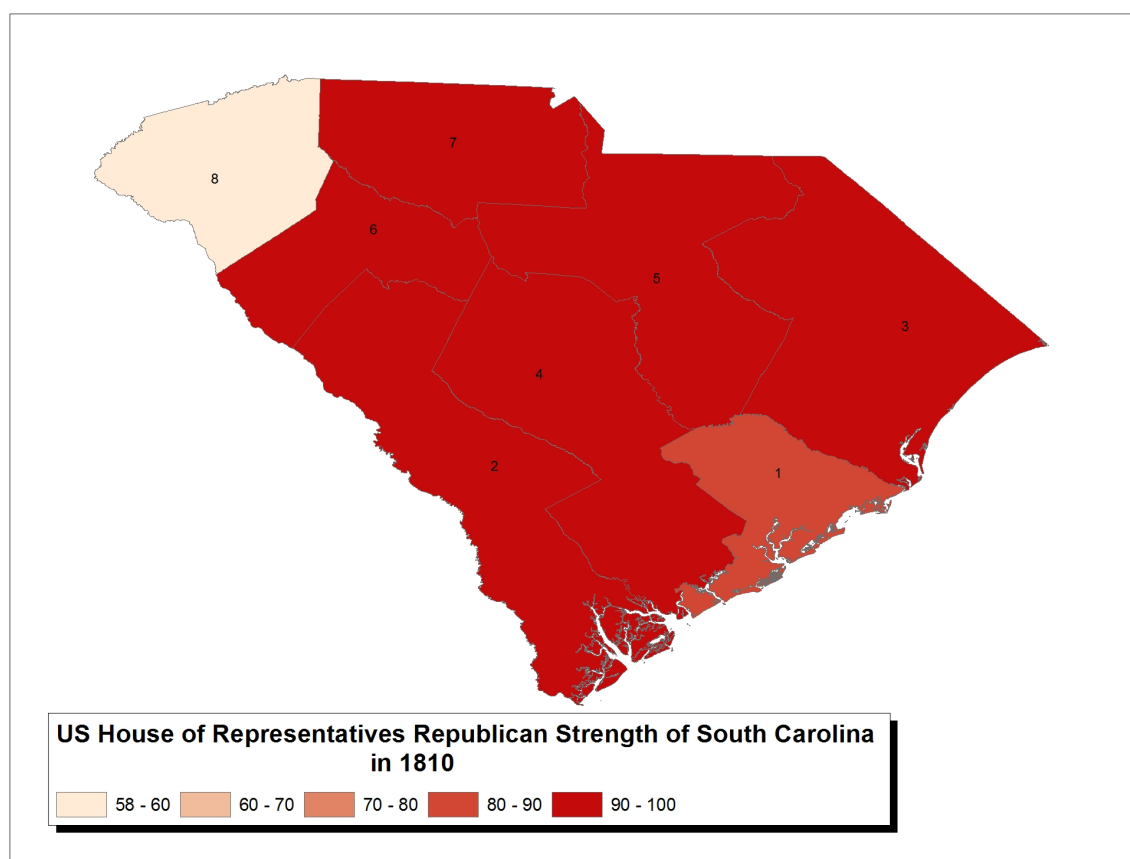


FIGURE 48 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1810

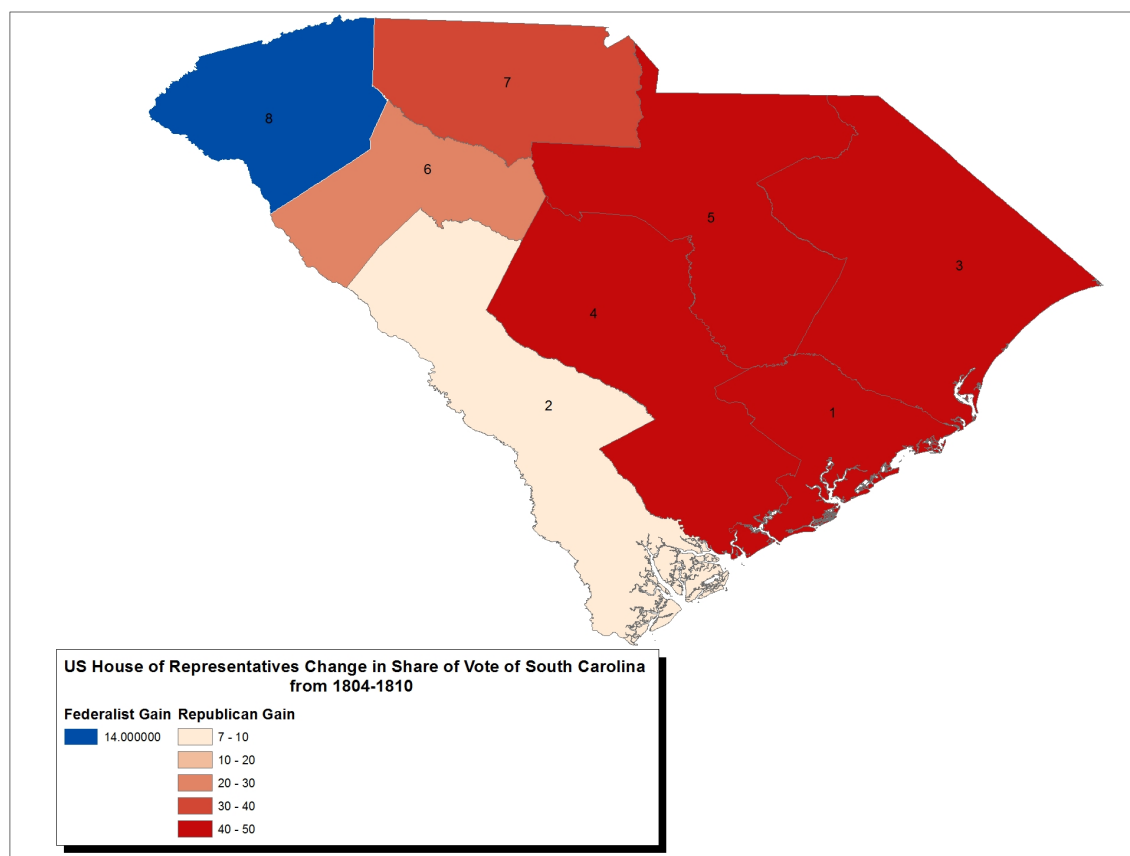


FIGURE 49 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHANGE IN SHARE OF VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN FROM 1804 TO 1810

13. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORAL VISUALIZATION IN 1810

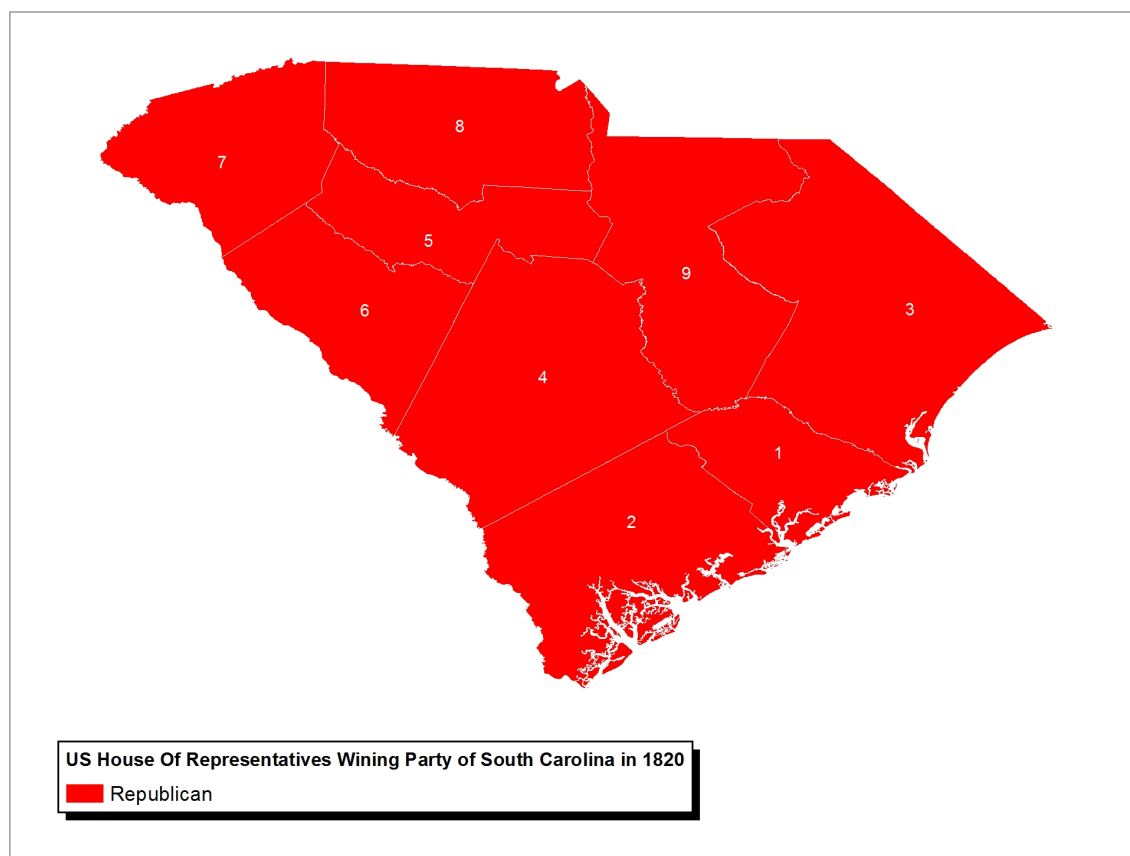


FIGURE 50 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WINNING PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

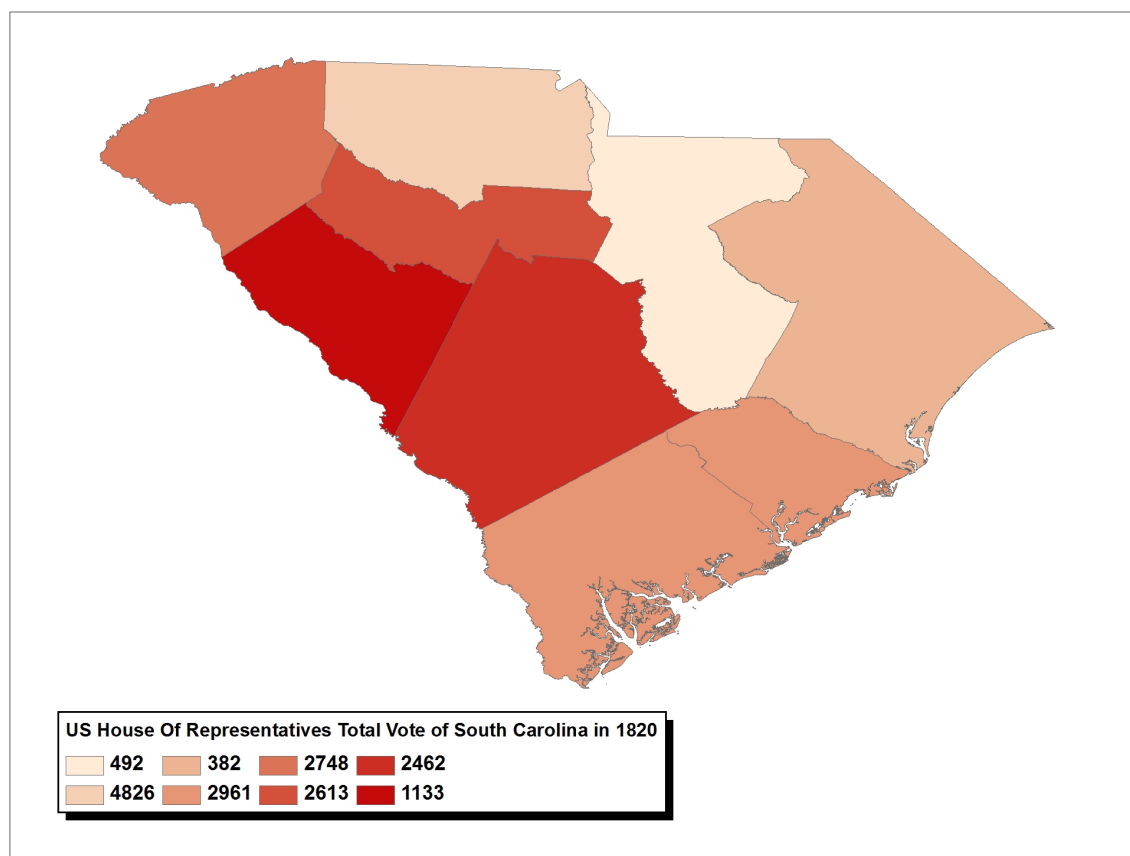


FIGURE 51 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TOTAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

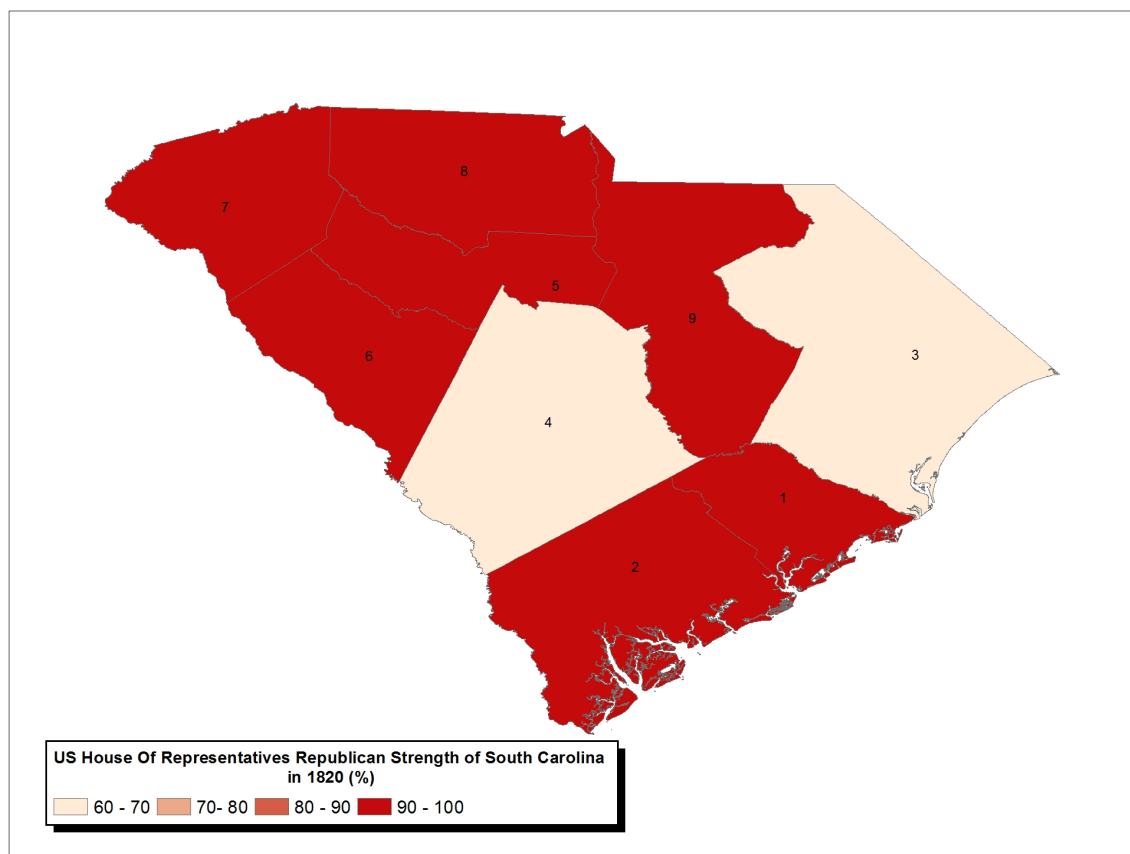


FIGURE 52 US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLICAN STRENGTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820

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